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FURTHER REPORT ON POSSIBLE USSR RETALIATION

LD301820 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] To begin with, we follow with a report by the Soviet press agency NOVOSTI, APN.

As the APN has learned, in the opinion of Soviet military circles there now emerges a situation when the appearance of a nuclear missile on air approaches to Soviet territory will inevitably call for instant retaliatory actions from the Soviet Union. What is meant specifically is Pershing II or cruise missiles the Pentagon intends to deploy shortly in Western Europe.

It is a known fact that, although it flies slower, a cruise missile can deliver a surprise strike by stealing its way to the target. It takes Euromissiles only minutes to reach the borders of the Soviet Union, which rules out the possibility of preventing a conflict once it starts by any nonmilitary means.

In the conditions of a negligibly short period of warning a retaliatory nuclear strike of retribution remains the only possibility, no other alternative exists. Such a retaliatory strike, at that, will be delivered not only at United States launching cities but at headquarters, communication centers and arsenals, many of which, as is known, are situated directly in the densely-populated regions of countries of Western Europe.

In the context of the Soviet Union's solemn pledge not to use nuclear weapons first the statements of United States' officials that the Euromissiles will be used exclusively in a situation critical for the United States sound just ridiculous. It is obvious that a situation like this can be deliberately provoked by none but the rabid hawks in Washington themselves to justify an American nuclear aggression against the Soviet Union.

An accidental use of American Euromissiles with a nuclear warhead is not ruled out as a result of a subjective human mistake or a technical fault. Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot ignore any of these eventualities. Even Western experts admit that the new medium-range Eurostrategic missiles of the Pentagon are an exclusively offensive weapon designed to deliver a first nuclear strike at vitally important Soviet targets, which is to be followed by the use of American intercontinental missiles. The Euromissiles are above all an American threat to the whole of Europe.

The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the deployment of American missiles in the West European countries of NATO will immensely aggravate the already serious threat to the civilian population of all the countries of the European Continent. Grave responsibility for the destinies of Europe will be taken upon themselves by those political figures who, to promote the geopolitical ambitions of the present United States Administration, will choose to ignore the vital interests of security in Europe; for the few minutes a Euromissile will be in flight will inevitably become the first minutes of an all-European and world nuclear catastrophe.

MX DECISION SEEN AS THREAT TO PEACE, ARMS BALANCE

Not a Stimulus to Talks

OW0l0350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "By Hook or By Crook"]

[Text] Hitherto Caspar Weinberger has not concerned himself too much about the progress of Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

In recent days you would think that the Pentagon had a new chief. In a variety of interviews he has been presenting himself as a fervent champion of their success. He asserts that he would be distressed if the talks failed. To stop this from happening, he is fighting enthusiastically for congressional approval of a proposal which is bound to be a real "stimulus" to the elaboration of an agreement.

What kind of proposal is it? It turns out to be...the plan for deploying land-based MX strategic missiles.

If the U.S. Congress turns obstinate and fails to give the "green light" to the deployment of these missiles, then, the secretary regrets, it's goodbye Geneva!

"The Russians will have no incentive to stay in Geneva...," he asserts. The Washington administration would then have to "bring the U.S. delegation home, because in any case it could happen that there would be no one left in Geneva for it to hold talks with."

He actually dared to say that! If we are to believe Weinberger, Moscow can hardly wait for MX deployment to begin; if it doesn't, then the Soviet delegates will supposedly start packing their bags....

It is hard to believe that the secretary is unaware that several years ago the USSR suggested to the United States renouncing the creation of new mass destruction weapons systems, or that our country has been calling for a "freeze" on the two countries' strategic arsenals as a first step on the way to an honest agreement, thus creating favorable conditions for the continuation of the talks. The Pentagon chief cannot fail to know about this precise and clear Soviet position.

So why is he uttering all this nonsense? It is indicative that his interest in the Geneva talks erupted immediately after strong opposition began to emerge on Capitol Hill to the MX deployment plan. The U.S. Administration needs new arguments to push the plan through Congress. Here we have by way of "argumentation" the product of a fevered imagination: new missiles as a "stimulus" to progress in talks! Who in his right mind would credit that?

The new-found "Peacemaker" has convincingly proved only one thing: That the Pentagon is trying every way it can to use [the] talks as a screen for forcing on the arms race.

Comments on Rogers' Remarks

OW010250 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Criminal Schemes"]

[Text] Bonn, 30 Nov (TASS) -- The American military command has reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the misanthropic doctrine of a "first nuclear strike," which essentially envisages a readiness to unleash nuclear catastrophe. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, told the West German newspaper DIE WELT in an interview that the United States and the other NATO countries will not shrink from being the first to use nuclear weapons.

The general stressed that for these purposes the U.S. armed Forces must have a "whole spectrum" of types of nuclear arms -- from short-range to strategic -- making it possible "to use these weapons if we think it necessary." "From what you say, it is now clear that we (NATO -- TASS note) are not going to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons," the journalists clarified. "Absolutely correct," Rogers noted. "The policy we are pursuing is such... that we reserve the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

To justify this extremely dangerous doctrine, Rogers claimed that a renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons by the United States would "create the impression that the United States was abandoning its commitments to the defense of West Europe."

"We must never allow that," he categorically declared.

The American leadership is not confining itself to talk. Only the other day President Reagan announced his decision to deploy 100 new MX nuclear ICBM's. Increasing numbers of military specialists, politicians and observers are reaching the conclusion that it is precisely these missiles, which possess increased accuracy and are each armed with 10 powerful individually targetable warheads capable of hitting so-called "pinpoint" -- that is, hardened and defended -- targets, that match up to the demands made on "first nuclear strike" weapons. In other words, the MX missiles are actually the latest example of the new generation of nuclear weapons that, according to Rogers' frank admissions, the United States is preparing to use to unleash nuclear war.

Camouflaging these criminal aggressive intentions and being forced to consider the sentiments of the American and international public, which has unambiguously and resolutely condemned the plans for preparing for nuclear war, General Rogers presented the Pentagon's militarist preparations as being purely "defensive" in character and stressed that the United States is planning to use nuclear weapons solely in response to an "armed attack" on NATO. There is truly no limit to the hypocrisy of those words. The point is not only that the West European countries, the United States and all NATO as a whole, as is well known, are not threatened by any "armed attacks." The main point is that the idea of an aggressive nuclear war is now embodied in the American Army's field service regulations -- the supreme guide to action for the U.S. Armed Forces.

The fact that the White House has no intention of confining itself to adopting the MX system alone is causing particular concern among the American public. "The Pentagon," F. Long, former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, writes, "is seriously considering plans for creating a new ABM system and deploying it around the MX launchpads." F. Long believes that this is an indication that the "Reagan administration has seriously decided to destabilize the strategic balance and to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union."

General Chervov's View

LD302030 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] A prominent Soviet military leader has said President Reagan's recent decision to deploy MX missiles conflicts with the commitments the United States has undertaken in accordance with the strategic arms limitation treaties. In an interview with the NOVOSTI press agency General Nikolay Chervov said that those articles of the treaties are violated that prohibit additional silos for missiles. The new American system, the general said, is aimed at upsetting the existing approximate strategic parity. The attempts of the United States' Administration to achieve military superiority, General Chervov pointed out, do not square with the aims of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Counterarming Moves

LD010836 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] President Reagan's decision to deploy MX missiles, a new generation of intercontinental missiles with nuclear warheads, is but a step towards upsetting the present strategic parity.

This move is to heighten the arms race in the most dangerous area. Such is the opinion of our military affairs writer, Aleksey Vasilyev. He makes these observations:

There are two conflicting trends in the policy pursued by the Reagan government. On the one hand, to achieve military superiority, and on the other, to try to lull public anxiety as to the real aim. It is claimed the administration harbors only peaceful intentions. The MX decision is a graphic case in point; that is, how these incompatible tendencies are manifested. In a bid to somehow justify his decision, the President spoke profusely about fortifying stability which is allegedly to take place after MX missiles are deployed. But it must be clear to any sane person that introducing a new major element into the American strategic forces will in no way enhance the stability. On the contrary, it will undermine that stability because an additional 1,000 powerful and accurate warheads are to appear in the arsenal.

We might just as well recall here that one of the cornerstone conditions of the SALT process, incorporated for the first time in the SALT I treaty, was a bilateral pledge to renounce as of 1st July 1972 construction of new silos for intercontinental ballistic missiles. But now Washington ignores and violates this commitment, regarding the move as a trump card in negotiations. But it is just the other way around. The decision to deploy 100 MX missiles is a step aimed at undercutting the arms control process and at weakening the atmosphere of trust. And of course, it is a very feeble argument to claim, as Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in his statement, that the MX silos, which he himself acknowledged as overly fortified, are not silos or missile launchers at all and that the United States have dubbed this explanation a sophistry.

It sounds strange indeed to go ahead and claim the United States should, to begin with, counterarm and then disarm. This is in keeping with the thesis of the Reagan administration, but earlier this year, the Pentagon stated explicitly in one of its reports there was a nuclear parity in USA-USSR forces and just the other day this was confirmed by director of the London Institute of Strategic Research, Robert O'Neil. Under likely conditions, the American decision to counterarm pursues the aim of attaining military superiority and not promoting honest arms reduction talks on the basis of reciprocity, equality and interests of the two sides.

Another aspect is noteworthy as well. The MX decision upholds the idea of strengthening all the three elements of the United States' triad, that is submarines, bombers and intercontinental missiles. Bearing in mind the American long-term plans for building missile carriers such as Trident II and new strategic bombers which can carry cruise missiles on board, it would be safe to say that in actual fact Washington has set the task of enhancing the utterly destabilizing potential in the three major strategic areas.

And finally, the American President states his readiness to think about antimissile defenses. But here again he contradicts himself because he says the United States allegedly does not want to undertake any course of action which could jeopardize the existing treaty on antimissile defense but in the same breath speaks about a broad contradiction to the existing treaty.

One cannot escape the impression that the present American administration is ready to sacrifice the entire framework of international security, of hard-won achievement, that it is prepared to weaken international stability and push the world on to the very edge of an abyss for the sake of its utterly dangerous doctrine about the possibility of waging a nuclear war and winning that war. The American leadership ignores, thereby, the clearly expressed will of the American people to stop the arms race, to freeze the nuclear arsenals as a first step towards their reduction and ridding mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Prozhogin Comment

CW280220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] In the kaleidoscope of international life during the last week two events certainly attracted the greatest public attention in all countries of the world. However, these events were by no means equivalent in their significance and were actually opposed to each other in their content.

One was the CPSU Central Committee plenum, at which Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech, and the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The other was U.S. President R. Reagan's address to the country, couched in the form of a television speech.

The fact that the aforementioned speeches coincided in time was bound to intensify the contrast between the two political lines expressed in them.

Socialism's Ideal

It is indicative that the first thing that foreign newspapers of practically all political trends noted in their reports on the CPSU Central Committee plenum was that it reaffirmed the loyalty of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the course defined in the decisions of the three most recent congresses of our party.

However, while the press of the fraternal socialist states, like the progressive press in the capitalist and developing countires, greeted the continuity and immutability of Soviet policy, foreign policy included, as a natural, postive phenomenon, the remarks of many bourgeois press organs, reflecting the opinion of the corresponding circles, seemed to illustrate the words spoken in Moscow: "...how many attempts there have been in recent years to ascribe to the Soviet Union all kinds of sinister intentions and to portray our policy as aggressive and as threatening the security now of one state, now of another. Yet now it transpires that they are worried about a change in this policy. They see its preservation as an important precondition of peace and tranquility in the international arena."

Yes, the peoples of the world have no grounds for worrying about the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. To ensure lasting peace and defend the people's rights to independence and social progress -- those have been and those immutably remain the goals of our policy in the international arena. In the struggle to implement those goals the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to act in a principled, consistent and considered fashion.

From the first days of its existence the Soviet state expressed readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries that responded to it with reciprocity. Nowadays, too, it is opposed to turning the dispute of ideas into confrontation and to weapons and the readiness to use them being the yardstick of social systems' potential. Our choice lies elsewhere. The ideal of socialism is a world without weapons.

Let anyone who doubts that turn to the documents of the USSR Supreme Soviet session that has just ended, which approved the state plan for the economic and sociali development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for 1983. These are documents of peace and creation that have acquired the force of law.

Of course, imperialism's aggressive intrigues compel the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries to display concern for maintaining their defense capability at the proper level. No one should entertain illusions that we will embark on unilateral disarmament -- by the same token, we do not demand this of the west.

We are in favor of equality of rights, of taking both sides' interests into account and of honest aggreement, and we believe in the possibility of reaching it because we know that mankind cannot endlessly tolerate either the arms race or wars, especially as in the present conditions they jeopardize its very existence.

The remark made at our party's Central Committee plenum to the effect that the future belongs to the policy of detente made a deep impression on the international public. The certainty of that is bolstered by the fact that now, more than ever before, the peoples themselves are emerging into the limelight of history. By their purposeful antiwar actions the peoples are capable of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and saving peace and therefore also life on our planet. As for the CPSU and the Soviet state, they will do everything to this end.

In this connection it would be extremely important, in particular, to solve the problem of mutual reduction of the strategic nuclear weapons that both the USSR and the United States possess. The Soviet Union agrees to both sides' "freezing" their arsenals as a first step along the road to a future agreement, thereby creating more favorable conditions for continuing the talks. The reminder of that from Moscow could not have struck a more urgent note in the light of the U.S. President's speech that same day.

According to the Laws of Militarist Logic

The essence of the President's television speech boiled down to justifying his decision -- simultaneously set out in a letter to members of the U.S. Congress -- to create 100 MX nuclear missiles. If Congress approves the decision, these missiles will be ready for service in late 1986 and will be deployed using the so-called "dense pack basing" method on the relatively small territory of an airbase near the city of Cheyenne in the state of Wyoming.

The President used several "arguments" to explain his decision.

Above all he sought to intimidate both ordinary Americans and members of Congress with the "tireless buildup of the Soviet military potential," which he claims threatens U.S. security. To achieve this objective he stooped to direct distortion of the facts.

At the same time the head of the White House tried to create the impression that the new variety of lethal weapon is designed to strengthen the cause of peace. (With the same objective the MX missile, which is intended for mass destruction, has been truly blasphemously dubbed the "peacekeeper.") In the process the President described them now as a "means of deterring" the Soviet Union's mythical aggressiveness, now as a means of pressure and of forcing an agreement on reducing nuclear arms -- on the terms set by the White House, of course.

The "peace-loving" phraseology with which the essentially bellicose speech is abundantly spiced clearly betrays the concern gripping U.S. militarist circles in the face of the swift worldwide growth of the antiwar movement, which, in particular, is putting forward within the United States itself a demand for a freeze on the existing nuclear potential. However, no matter how Washington tries to neutralize public opinion, it does not succeed in achieving this. Evidence of this is the initial sharply critical reaction to the President's television speech. How else can broad public circles regard a plan designed to spur on the nuclear arms race even more.

An editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "Stabilizing the arms race must be an effective means of defense. Congress must ask itself over and over again: Do we really want a weapon that offers so little but is fraught with such great risk?"

A commentary by the CBS Pentagon correspondent notes: "In his speech the President painted a terrifying picture of Soviet military might and American weakness.

"This presentation of the question angered many former administration representatives, one of whom spoke of the 'cheating' to which the White House incumbent resorts." A well-reasoned exposure of this "cheating" was presented in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES by P. Warnke, former director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who was also head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT II talks. "Comparing the larger part of the Soviet nuclear forces with the smaller part of our forces creates the mistaken impression of an American lag," he sums up.

But such are the ways of the present ruling circles in Washington.

Serious criticism is also being voiced about the fallaciousness of the concept that the United States needs to have the new missiles as a "trump card" at the talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva. "President Reagan's decision to expedite the fulfillment of the program for creating the MX missiles and at the same time to seek the conclusion of an arms reduction agreement with Moscow subjects to a most serious test the belief that the United States should rearm in order eventually to reduce nuclear arms and the likelihood of war," THE WASHINGTON POST writes. If Congress approves R. Reagan's plan, the paper believes, "the MX missile is virtually certain to be created and deployed... irrespective of what happens in Geneva."

These remarks compel observers to reach the conclusion that the plan of the White House head will prompt great resistance. "Republican leaders in Congress declared that the Reagan plan will run up against serious difficulties at the Congress session," a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent reports from Washington.

"There is no doubt that this step will run up against considerable opposition in Congress," says another article in the same paper, which, in particular, cites the statement of William Green, a member of the House of Representatives and again a Republican, who said: "Whatever the method of deploying the missiles, the MX program itself is a mistake from the military, social and economic viewpoints."

A CBS correspondent reports from the White House: "There is considerable Congressional opposition, and critics of the program are stating that they have enough votes to reject it. The opposition to the MX derives its strength from the mighty movement for a freeze on nuclear weapons."

We will not conjecture about how the debate in Congress is going to develop. It is well known that in the past, the recent past included, Congress has approved more than one program directed toward the arms race. A great role will be played here by the public both in the United States itself and throughout the world, and it is speaking out increasingly resolutely in favor of peace.

Struggle Is Increasing

Our people wholeheartedly approve and support the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. That was said by deputies speaking from the USSR Supreme Soviet rostrum. That is shown by the letters from working people received by the newspapers and by the everyday deeds of Soviet people, who implement that policy. This truth, despite the slanderous propaganda conducted by the West's mass disinformation media, is spreading far beyond our country, winning it prestige and sympathy.

There is nothing surprising about the fact that from their comparison of USSR and U.S. policy increasing numbers of people are drawing a conclusion that is not in the latter's favor. The claims by some U.S. politicians that the expanding movement for peace and against the arms race is inspired and directed by "agents of Moscow" are ridiculous. They are generating the movement themselves by their policy.

"The White House is in chaos: The presidential services are run ragged. All this has been caused by the movement to freeze nuclear weapons at their present level.

"The scale of this movement is prompting Reagan's closest colleagues to ask the question whether the American public may not be about to go over to decisive action. Now that question is being asked by commentators holding the most varied views -- some with anxiety, others with hope," the French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes.

The article quotes some interesting figures illustrating the growth of the antiwar movement in the United States. Thus the public organization Physicians for Social Responsibility, which at the beginning of last year numbered a few hundred members, had grown to 3,000 members by the end of the year and now has more than 25,000.

The American antiwar movement became aware of its own strength on the national scale when a million people joined a 12 June New York demonstration, timed to coincide with the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, in favor of a nuclear weapons freeze followed by a gradual and balanced reduction of those armaments. The next stage along the same path was a referendum organized in nine states during the 2 November midterm congressional elections. It showed that a majority of Americans -- 60-75 percent of the U.S. population, to be precise -- support a nuclear weapons freeze.

In these facts, as the ultraconservative magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT admits, most observers "see proof of an increasingly widespread revolt against current nuclear policy."

Indeed, increasing numbers of ordinary Americans holding the most varied views on other questions are coming to the conviction voiced once again recently by veteran American diplomat G. Kennan: "As far as the nuclear arms race is concerned, we have to start concentrating our attention... on the shortcomings in our society and our political system which have made it difficult for us to be able to adopt a sensible and constructive approach in relation to this phenomenon. We have to make up our minds now how it happened that such an important element of our political system -- namely the military-industrial complex... which represents such a force, is so inflexible, is so unresponsive to public opinion and even to voters' opinions, so immune to outside correction and capable of diverting such a large proportion of our national efforts into fighting for such a fruitless and hopeless cause as nuclear rivalry along the entire front in the nuclear age -- emerged in our country. As far as Soviet-American relations are concerned, we have to make people understand that, just because another country's leaders do not share our political ideals there is no reason why we should go to war with them...."

The USSR and the United States. In recent days mankind has seen again the principal difference in the approaches of socialism and imperialism to the problem of war and peace. Washington has shown itself to the peoples as the inciter of a ruinous arms race, of hostility and confrontation. The Soviet Union has been shown to be a state of reason and peace.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 November publishes this article in its Second Edition on page 4. The First and Second Editions have been compared and the following variations have been noted:

[Page AA 7, paragraph 1, from line 5, PRAVDA Second Edition reads: ...SALT II talks. Finally, the American information center on military problems refuted figures cited in the President's speech on the correlation of strategic arms between the USSR and the United States. Carroll, the center's deputy director, stated that the President's assertions are "inaccurate and detrimental to national security." "They simply are not in accordance with the facts," he said.

[Serious Criticism is.... (picking up third paragraph, omitting second paragraph, substituting alternative passage)

[Page AA 8, paragraph 5, line 11, PRAVDA Second Edition reads: ...such a fruitless and hopeless cause as military rivalry along the entire .... (substituting "military" for "nuclear')]

'Cynical Provocation'

LD010018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Nov (TASS) -- "The plan to deploy the MX missiles is a challenge and a cynical provocation to all peace-loving mankind," says a statement by the Soviet Peace Committee regarding the decision by U.S. President Reagan to deploy more of [o dopolhitelhom razveryvahii] the latest MX strategic missiles. "A new, extremely dangerous step has been taken along the road of escalating the nuclear arms race," the statement says.

"The Soviet public," it says, "resolutely rejects Mr Reagan's false rhetoric, according to which only a buildup of armaments by the United States can save peace. The only sensible alternative to mankind's sliding into a nuclear disaster is not the arms race, but arms limitation and reduction and the achievement of real disarmament."

Arms Advantages

LD302336 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov from NOVOSTI press agency]

[Text] If President Reagan's television address of 22 November was meant to neutralize the anxiety of millions of Americans over the arms race in the United States, the effect was quite the opposite. It became clear the administration's main concern is to deploy new systems of nuclear weapons, particularly those ones which would enable the United States to gain an edge over the Soviet Union. These are above all first strike weapons. Indeed how can one talk peace and at the same time have MX systems in mind? Their destructive potential is 50 times greater than the capacity of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

To justify its new move in the arms race the U.S. Administration resorts to an old method. It distorts the real lineup of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. This time, too, President Reagan went on record as saying the United States lagged militarily behind the Soviet Union. But all American experts who are not the cat's paws of the military-industrial complex acknowledged these facts. The Soviet Union has some advantage in ground-based intercontinental missiles, but it is offset with a vengeance by the American edge in a variety of fields. Thus the United States has 10,000 nuclear warheads, against 7,000. It has a 3 to 1 edge in submarine launchers, and 570 strategic bombers against 150.

Quite recently former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Jones admitted rough parity in the military field between the Soviet Union and the United States. Now what has changed in these few months after these testimonies were made? Nothing. But the U.S. leadership is eager to upset the present equilibrium and win military superiority over the Soviet Union.

By his decision to deploy MX missiles, President Reagan has ignored the mass demand for nuclear arms freeze, voiced at a referendum on 2 November by Americans in eight different states. Reagan's speech testifies that the United States clings to the doctrine of a limited and protracted nuclear war. The United States has not accepted the Soviet proposal to undertake a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Thereby the U.S. Administration does not want to take a step toward peace. It takes a step in the opposite direction.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING SESSION OPENS IN BRUSSELS

LD301104 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels November 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group began at the NATO Headquarters today within the framework of the winter series of conferences of the bloc's leading bodies. As a rule, the Nuclear Planning Group discusses supersecret files connected with the military aspects of the nuclear strategy of 14 member countries. France and Iceland do not participate in its work.

The principal item on the agenda of this regular meeting of the defence ministers of 14 NATO countries will be the question of preparation for deployment of U.S. medium-range Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Holland. The entire necessary infrastructure is practically prepared in those countries already, according to the press. This applies equally to Belgium and Holland, although their governments have postponed the adoption of a final decision on deployment of 48 cruise missiles in each of their territories until the completion of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva.

Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, in order to compel the governments of those two countries to adopt the plans being imposed upon them, intends to offer them the self-same cruise missiles but without nuclear warheads which will be replaced by conventional ones, according to the BELGA news agency. Weinberger apparently hopes thereby to disorient the public and to split the anti-war movement in those countries and to remove the last barriers to the deployment of qualitatively new U.S. nuclear weapons aimed at the Soviet Union. However, countries in whose territories the missiles will be deployed will have not control over them and consequently will not be able to check what kind of warheads the missiles are provided with, conventional or nuclear.

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group session, according to the "NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUE" bulletin, is to discuss Washington's new strategic doctrines, in particular, that of a "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war which the Reagan administration presupposes to conduct precisely in Europe, which arouses legitimate concern among the European members of NATO.

Another item put on the agenda on U.S. demand, according to the press, is an increased build-up of non-nuclear types of armaments, electronic means of warfare, in particular. As the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR points out in this connection, those plans "are sure to encounter opposition in Western Europe, since they will require a four percent increase in military expenditures and cuts in appropriations for the social needs of the population". It is also reckoned in Western Europe, the newspaper writes, that the "realisation of these designs will bring profit only to Americans. And, finally, those plans will emphasize the aggressive character of NATO."

ARMS TALKS DELEGATIONS HOLD SESSION IN GENEVA

LD301304 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 30 TASS -- A plenary session of the USSR and the USA delegations took place here today at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

PRAVDA 1 DEC ON DETENTE, ARMS CURBS, PRC TIES

OW010030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Road of Peace and Creation"]

[Text] The foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state enjoys our people's undivided support. The party knows no objectives other than concern for the people's interests. And this concern presupposes, above all, a struggle for the cause of peace and against the threat of war, that extremely great evil for working people.

Soviet foreign policy is characterized by the immutability and continuity of the principles that were formulated by the party back in V,I. Lenin's lifetime and have been unswervingly implemented since then. The CPSU Central Committee November plenum stressed: Soviet foreign policy has been and will remain as determined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses.

"To ensure lasting peace and defend the peoples' right to independence and social progress," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the plenum "are the immutable goals of our foreign policy. In the struggle for these goals the leadership of the party and of the state will act in a principled, consistent and considered fashion."

The foreign policy course of the CPSU and our state expresses the Soviet people's vital interests. It is a course toward ending the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and toward disarmament. It is a course toward asserting in international relations the principles of peaceful coexistence and of cooperation between states with different social systems and toward ensuring the security of all countries and peoples. It is a course toward building a lasting, just, democratic peace based on the principles of the genuine national independence and sovereignty of all peoples and respect for their right to determine their path of development without any external interference.

Those circles in the Western countries that are interested in violating world peace are trying to suggest to the peoples the insidious thought that the relaxation of tension was only a chance episode in international relations. Soviet people reject such arguments, which pursue the aim of morally disarming the people struggling to prevent war.

The seventies, which passed under the sign of detente, showed graphically how beneficial that process is for mankind. The major successes achieved in resolving disputed issues between states and normalizing the international situation, especially in Europe, are an outstanding achievement of peace-loving forces. And the policy of detente is not a passing phase. The CPSU and the Soviet state are confident that the future belongs to detente and they will do everything in their power to ensure that matters proceed in precisely that direction.

The community of socialist states is a powerful factor in mankind's peace and progress. Life shows that the strength of socialism lies in the unity of the fraternal countries and peoples and in the unity and cohesion of their political vanguard, the communist and workers parties, and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism. The CPSU is fully determined to strengthen the socialist community and to contribute in every possible way to ensuring that comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance become deeper and more effective.

The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely seek the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. This also applies to our great neighbor, the PRC.

The role of the states that created the Nonaligned Movement is increasing substantially in international life. The USSR maintains friendly relations with many of these countries and seeks to develop such relations, which are useful both to the two sides and in that they help to consolidate world peace. The fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy has been and remains effective solidarity with the countries and peoples defending their independence.

There are many difficulties and complexities in the present international situation. Aggressive imperialist ciricles are making efforts to ensure that confrontation not only persists but worsens. The latest evidence of this is the U.S. President's decision on producing 100 new MX ballistic nuclear missiles for use as a first-strike weapon. This decision, which threatens to provide the impetus for yet another dangerous round of the arms race, is naturally meeting with resolute condemnation from the broad public in the world, the United States included.

The USSR and the other socialist countries cannot remain indifferent in the face of imperialism's aggressive intrigues. It is necessary to show the most serious concern for maintaining the socialist community's defense might at the proper level. But military rivalry is not our choice. The Soviet state does not spend and has no intention of spending on defense even a single ruble more than necessary to ensure the security of the Soviet people and their friends and allies. The USSR State Budget for 1983 appropriates R17.05 billion for defense needs, which is 4.8 percent of the budget spending.

The ideal of socialism has been and remains a world without weapons. Of course, it is naive to think the USSR will proceed to unilateral disarmament. But after all, our country does not demand the unilateral disarmament of the West either. The USSR is in favor of equality, of consideration of both sides' interests and of an honest agreement on the basis of reciprocity and equality. That is precisely the USSR's position at the Geneva talks, too. The Soviet Union is in favor of seeking a basis acceptable to the sides for the solution of complex problems, primarily the problem of curbing the race in both conventional and especially nuclear arms.

The difficulties and tension characterizing today's international situation can be overcome. What is needed for this is, above all, the will for cooperation. The USSR has the will for cooperation.

The foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state reflects the vital interests of the Soviet people and the fundamental interests of all mankind. Such a policy has a great future.

TANJUG REPORTS ON IGOR ANDROPOV'S CSCE SPEECH

LD301850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, Nov 30 (TANJUG) -- The "Eastern side" today, Tuesday, made it known that it was opposing a futile continuing of the C.S.C.E. conference, because it detrimentally directs the meeting to the dangerous domain of big powers and bloc confrontation. The (?East) demands negotiations based on the draft final document by neutral and nonaligned countries. On behalf of the USSR, Igor Andropov, son of the Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, delivered a speech. He appeared on the Soviet delegation for the first time at the current session this autumn, which has given rise to special comments.

Reaching a compromise about calling a special conference on European disarmament is the essence of the present meeting, Igor Andropov underlined resolutely.

Western representatives reiterated the desire for negotiatons, but again indirectly referred to the problems of Afghanistan, Poland and the like.

Neutral and nonaligned countries are trying very hard to have constructive negotiations set off, but, to be sure, this primarily depends on the stance taken by the big powers and blocs. Delegates of the neutral and nonaligned countries, in seeing a fuller account of why parts of their draft final document had been renounced, indicate that this document does not have an alternative.

The conference, which sits in panels and work groups [words indistinct] in peaceful atmosphere, but no genuine negotiations are in progress, the delegates assess.

ZA RUBEZHOM REITERATES SOVIET PEACE COMMITMENT

PM300931 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM No 47, 19-25 Nov 82 (Signed to Press 18 Nov 82) p 1

[Editorial: "Dedication to the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] All mankind indeed bowed their heads in grief at the demise of L.I. Brezhnev. While the Soviet people were saying their farewells to their loyal, glorious and beloved son, leader of the Communist Party and the state for many years, mourning was declared and state flags lowered to half-mast in many countries on continents near and far. Over 100 countries sent their leaders or high-ranking representatives to Moscow to bid him farewell on his last journey, together with the people of the land of the soviets. Millions and millions of people of various political and religious convictions and various social positions shared our grief, expressed their sympathy and condolences and paid their respects to the memory of the deceased. The international public sincerely rendered his due to the universally acknowledged passionate and tireless elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe which hangs over mankind.

Purposeful Consistency

In assessing the outstanding activity of L.I. Brezhnev, statesmen, politicians and public figures unanimously acknowledge the purposeful consistency of the Soviet state's peace-loving policy and the invariable devotion of the Communist Party to the immortal ideals of peace and friendship among peoples bequeathed by its creator, V.I. Lenin. As distinct from certain other major states, which change their policy with a change in government, the Soviet Union has invariably followed the path indicated in Lenin's Decree on Peace adopted immediately after the proclamation of Soviet power.

In the last decade the Leninist behests about friendship of the peoples and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems found clear embodiment in the peace programs elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee under the leadership of L.I. Brezhnev and ratified by the 24th and 26th party congresses. In the first half of the seventies the Soviet state, putting into practice the peace program elaborated by the 24th CPSU Congress, succeeded in achieving -- in conjunction with the other socialist countries -- the successful preparation for and fruitful completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which adopted the universally known Final Act, rightly called the "charter of peace and detente." The efforts of the Soviet state and its allies resulted in a noticeable improvement in the political climate on the European Continent and an expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West Europe. Central Europe, which during the entire postwar period had been an arena of friction and conflicts in the worst of the cold war, became an area of good-neighborly relations.

The program of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the people's freedom and independence adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress outlined the main thrust of the efforts of the Soviet state and its allies, who made it their aim to cure the arms race and secure a reduction in armaments.

The Peace Program for the Eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress not only advanced the task of averting the threat of a nuclear war but outlined specific measures designed to halt the nuclear arms race, which poses a grave threat to all mankind.

The noble aims embodied in this program coincided with the aspirations and desires of all peoples. Increasingly broad sections of the population realize that mankind's only hope of being spared the catastrophe of a nuclear war lies in the joint struggle of all peace-loving forces. The tidal wave of antiwar demonstrations against the preparations for nuclear war being made by imperialist circles which began in Central Europe has spread to the American Continent and engulfed Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania.

The global and national nature of this movement, which embraces representatives of all social groups, parties, organizations and religions, disproves the lies concocted by Washington officials who are trying to smear those who take part in antiwar demonstrations and activities as "agents of Moscow" or as naive dupes acting in "Soviet interests."

Of course, those fighting to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe are acting in the Soviet Union's interests, in the same way that, by seeking to halt the nuclear arms race, the land of the soviets is acting in the interests of all peoples. The Soviet leadership has just reaffirmed its willingness to continue with the utmost determination the struggle to banish this threat. As the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Soviet people in connection with L.I. Brezhnev's demise points out: "The Soviet people have an abiding desire for peace. The key to the future lies not in making war preparations dooming the peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual assets but in consolidating peace. This noble idea permeates the Peace Program for the Eighties and all the activities of the party and the Soviet Government in the foreign policy sphere."

The Soviet people's strong desire for peace was reemphasized in the speech delivered at the Red Square funeral rally by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "We will always be committed to the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension," he said. "In the current troubled international climate, when the forces of imperialism are trying to push the peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation, the party and state will steadfastly uphold our motherland's vital interests and maintain a high degree of vigilance and readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression. They will redouble their efforts in the struggle for the people's security and strengthen cooperation with all peace-loving forces on earth."

For the Good of All Peoples

With the same constancy and continuity the CPSU and the land of the soviets pursue Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, by developing political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. As in everything else, they are guided by a concern for the good of both the Soviet people and other peoples. The wholesome fruits of this policy have been noted everywhere. As statesmen, politicians and trade unions have admitted on a number of occasions, mutually benefical cooperation has helped to spare hundreds of thousands of workers in West European countries the hardships and tribulations of unemployment. The Soviet leadership has reaffirmed its willingenss to engage in bona fide, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state so wishing.

This is extremely important in the current climate, when the same aggressive imperialist circles which started the arms race in general and the nuclear missile arms race in particular are trying to create chaos in international economic relations. They are arbitrarily introducing various trade restrictions, applying embargoes and sanctions as they see fit, resorting to manipulations undermining other countries' finances and subjecting state regimes not to their liking to boycotts and other forms of repression. Having failed in its attempts to foil the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, Washington is now trying to replace illegal temporary measures with a permanent and protracted economic war by means of which it plans to aggravate and then destroy the historical relationship between West and East Europe. The U.S. Administration's arbitrary actions are causing legitimate indignation among the leaders of a number of West European states who rightly regard Washington's intention as an attempt to weaken or undermine their economic and industrial independence.

Relying on its economic strength and on the might of its armed forces, the Soviet Union has always pursued a Leninist peace policy and will continue to do so with the same consistency and purposefulness. In defending peace and striving to avert a nuclear war and to curb the arms race it will, as always, unflaggingly campaign for the preservation of detente and the development of international cooperation in the interests and for the benefit of all peoples.

IZVESTIYA: FORCED LABOR CHARGES 'SLANDEROUS'

LD301916 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA has described today as a "malicious farce" the assemblage held in Bonn, at which lies about some "forced labour" at the construction site of the Siberian gas pipeline were speculated on for two days.

The newspaper points out that the fresh anti-Soviet action has been sponsored by the so-called "Society in Defence of Human Rights" which exists with the funds of the U.S. CIA and entrenched itself in Frankfurt-am-Main. IZVESTIYA writes: "The failure of Washington's discriminatory policy, which has just manifested itself in the forced renunciation of 'sanctions' by means of which Washington was trying to frustrate the construction of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe, is obvious to all. But the sponsors of acts of ideological sabotage are restless again. They made up their minds to whip up the petered-out slanderous campaign. It is with this aim in view that instigators and slanderers of every ilk got together in Bonn.

The short commentary in the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out that already in the course of preparing that assemblage there was confusion even in the camp of professional anti-Sovieteers. The West German section of "Amnesty" had to admit with embarrassment that the above-said "information" cannot be "confirmed". The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, which is far from being friendly to the Soviet Union, studied the "documents" and drew the conclusion that the maps prepared in the headquarters of that "society" have nothing to do with the areas where gas pipe construction is under way.

"The aim of the malicious farce in Bonn is expressed with cynical frankness in the 'appeal' of its participants," IZVESTIYA continues. "It calls upon the Western governments to refrain from the implementation of the energy project in spite of the lifting of 'sanctions' by Washington. It remains to be asked: Do all of these sordid aims accord with the intention of the Bonn authorities as regards maintaining normal East-West relations? Judging by statements of responsible figures, they do not. Then how can one explain their obvious tolerance towards the impudent anti-Soviet demonstration staged in the centre of the West German capital?"

N. ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SETS TONE FOR NATO SESSIONS

PM241315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "NATO's Tuning Fork"]

[Text] The North Atlantic Assembly is something in the nature of a NATO parliament. It meets annually and consists of representatives of the legislative organs of the countries belonging to this bloc. Its 28th session was held in London recently. As ever, this event was a lavish arrangement. However, it is not the parliamentatians but the generals who actually dictate policy in the North Atlantic alliance. By the way, the assembly is invested merely with consultative functions and may do no more than make recommendations to the bloc's command organs.

However, special propaganda significance is attached to this NATO forum since the main task of the North Atlantic Assembly, like NATO's other political appendages, is to justify its aggressive course, the arms race and its dangerous military preparations and plans.

Thus it was in London, too. With one eye on the feelings of their countries' publics, of course, the NATO parliamentarians did not bypass certain problems of world politics. They even discussed a document which calls for an "active search for every opportunity to improve East-West relations." But it seems that the road to NATO's militarist hell is just paved with these good intentions. But what kind of "quest to improve relations" is it when all around there is the "Soviet military threat" whose portrayal served as the leitmotiv for many of the speeches at the Atlantic pseudoparliament. M. Thatcher, UK prime minister, B. Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, J. Luns, the bloc's secretary general, and U.S. Congressman J. Brooks were particularly diligent in this.

This ill-intentioned production resulted in frankly militarist "recommendations" by the North Atlantic Assembly. They exalt the "vitally important role of nuclear weapons in NATO strategy." Despite the peoples' alarm they justify this most fatal and aggressive element of Pentagon and NATO strategy as "potential for the first use of nuclear weapons."

What else do NATO's parliamentarians advocate? They advocate the comprehensive buildup of "conventional arms." Within this framework they are beginning increasingly actively to push through the notorious "Rogers plan" which envisages equipping the bloc (in accordance with the not unknown decision on "arms upgrading") not only with extra nuclear missiles but with "nonnuclear" missiles. And this can only further increase the military danger in Europe.

As a distinctive kind of tuning fork, the North Atlantic assembly has shown by the spirit and resolutions of its London session the "tone" that the forthcoming December sessions of the NATO bloc's supreme military and political organs in Brussels is assuming. By all accounts, they bode ill for the cause of peace.

NATO EUROGROUP COMMUNIQUE STRESSES ARMS BUILDUP

LD301618 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels November 30 TASS -- A one-day meeting of the NATO Eurogroup, which includes 12 West European countries (without France and Iceland), was held here on Monday to the accompaniment of militaristic calls for building up the NATO's military might, and above all the West European contribution to the NATO military machine. Washington has long been seeking that from West European countries, members of the NATO integrated structure.

The concluding communique of the session directly reaffirms the determination to assist consolidation of the alliance through ensuring that the European contribution should be, as far as possible, more powerful and integral. The communique stresses the intention of the NATO member-countries to develop both nuclear and conventional armaments of the bloc. The defense minister of the countries, members of the Eurogroup, did not just utter words, but supplemented to the communique a concrete list of measures to broaden the NATO military arsenals. Thus, almost 1,000 new tanks and armoured vehicles, more than 270 F-16 and Tornado combat planes, 30 combat ships and two submarines (one of them atomic), and also a great number of missile units will be made operational in 1983. Work will be stepped up to continue providing the armed forces with air electronic espionage systems.

Such a rapid buildup of armaments is justified by the false "argument" that the security of Europe depends on the NATO's deterrence and defence policy. The intention is emphasised to conduct negotiations on disarmament from the position of strength, through ensuring a strong and single alliance. Having reaffirmed the intention to continue the arms race, the ministers of the countries, members of the Eurogroup, ignored the insistent striving of the broad masses of the population of Western Europe for peace, detente and cooperation, their actions against participation in realisation of the NATO's dangerous missile decisions as a result of which West European countries will turn into Washington's nuclear hostages.

U.S. PRESSURES NATO ALLIES WITH TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD301920 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Each time when the question of an increase in military budgets and "military contribution" by the West European members of the bloc is brought up for a discussion, they overseas start a propaganda campaign around the mythical "Soviet menace". Simultaneously they in the U.S. Congress start talking that if the West European partners do not increase their "military efforts", the USA will withdraw its troops from Western Europe, where they stay allegedly for the "defence of West Europeans from the Soviets". And now that the NATO session is discussing military budgets, preparations to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe as well as a build-up of non-nuclear weapons (the Rogers' plan), the Americans are again resorting to such a blackmail.

In intimidating its West European partners by supposed withdrawal of a part of American troops from Europe, the United States is clearly bluffing. It is itself, but by no means the Europeans, that has a stake in military presence in Europe for the attainment of its selfish military strategic and political aims. This is admitted from time to time by high-ranking American figures themselves. Thus, addressing the Senate Armed Services Committee, Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state, stressed the "critical importance" of maintaining U.S. troops in Western Europe. Our troops staying there, he said, are an important prerequisite for American leadership in the Western bloc. This has been reaffirmed the other day also by NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe American General Bernard W. Rogers, who said that withdrawal of American troops from Europe would be a step contrary to American interests.

But neither Eagleburger nor Rogers told the whold truth. The truth is that the United States considers Western Europe to be its main bridgehead abroad, in particular a bridgehead for conducting a "limiced" nuclear war which threatens total destruction to Western Europe.

Neither did they say that considering the armed forces of the allies to be an important appendage to the U.S. military machinery, they wish to draw them into Washington's imperialist adventures in various parts of the world. Evidence of that fact is, for example, the plan hatched by Washington for assigning the West German Bundeswehr functions which go beyond its direct tasks in national terms. The point is the possible replacement of the American contingents stationed in the FRG, which can be included into the so-called Rapid Deployment Force and airlifted, for example, to the Middle East, with Bundeswehr units.

To convince the West European allies to adopt these American plans and make them shoulder an even heavier military burden, the Americans are blackmailing them with talk of withdrawal of their troops. It is an old and long-known method.

UN THIRD COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS

LD240650 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports: The discussion at the Third Committee (Humanitarian and Social Questions) of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly is keynoted by the idea that the primary task of the world community of nations is to remove the threat of nuclear war, thus giving the peoples a guarantee of the principal human right, the right to live. Participants in the discussion should first and foremost discuss ways of mobilising all the forces to counter the threat of war, the GDR's spokesman Willy Schlaegel pointed out. A great landmark on this road, according to him, was a resolution sponsored by the Soviet Union and approved by the Human Rights Commission, which stresses the pressing need for the world community to make every effort to strengthen peace, to remove the threat of war, to stop the arms race and to achieve complete disarmament under effective international control.

The key question -- the question of safeguarding peace, averting nuclear catastrophe and ensuring the right to live -- is the first touchstone for the true attitude of every country to human rights, Soviet spokesman D. Bykov said. One cannot advocate human rights and at the same time reconcile oneself to the possibility of civilization being obliterated in the flames of nuclear conflagration. Respect for human rights, on the one hand, and plans for nuclear warfare and the escalation of the war threat, on the other, are incompatible.

U.S. OBSTRUCTS MOVE FOR INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE

LD240540 Moscow TASS in English 0536 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 24 TASS -- The United Nations Special Committee for the Indian Ocean has decided to recommend the U.N. General Assembly to renew the committee's mandate for another year. As is known, the committee was set by a decision of the United Nations General Assembly ten years ago, in 1972. It has set the task of studying the possibility of implementing the U.N. declarations proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. But throughout the past years the committee's work has been invariably obstructed by Western powers, in the first place the United States. It has steadily built up its military presence in the Indian Ocean and set up new and expanded the already existing military bases there. Naturally enough, the committee's successful work in no way tallies with Washington's plans. It is precisely the United States that in fact frustrated the opening of the conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to take place in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1981. The conference was put off for 1983. But, as became clear after the last committee session, the U.S. position has led to a situation where the committee is now discussing the possibility of convening this important forum only not earlier than 1984.

U.S. ALLEGATIONS OF CBW USE IN ASIA DENIED

LD302112 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Kenneth Edelman, U.S. deputy permanent representative at the United Nations, said with irritation the other day that Washington was going to wash its hands of the U.N. inquiry into the use of chemical weapons in Asia. The U.S. diplomat was angered by the fact that U.N. experts, who had repeatedly visited the area of the Afghan-Pakistani border and Thailand, had never detected evidence to support Washington's allegations about the use of chemical weapons by "the Soviets" in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

U.S. officials, bent on reaching their own ends, which have nothing to do with a search for truth, were not taken aback, however, and decided that this time they can come out with a falsehood without any "evidence", which they had been demanding but never received from the United Nations.

Following the principle that if you keep on lying something will stick, the U.S. Department of State had produced another report on the "use" of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union and "its allies" in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. The report even claims to supply fresh evidence of chemical warfare. But one does not have to have a magnifying glass to see that this report does not contain any new "evidence" -- nor can contain any because such evidence is merely non-existent.

Nevertheless they decided to show correspondents at a press conference called by the Department of State on the occasion one of the "irrefutable proofs," namely a gas mask obtained during a "special operation" in Kabul. The mask was packed into polyethylene because it presumably still had traces of chemical agents "used by the Russians." Asked how this obvious fabrication of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had found its way to Washington, a spokesman for the State Department declined to divulge the truth. The authors of the report actually could not come up with anything more than references to "information" of mercenary bandits who are infiltrated into Afghanistan and who (as has been proved in real fact) do use U.S.-made chemical grenades and poisons in that country, and also "evidence" of anonymous "sources."

CBS correspondent Schieffer, who covered the press conference, said that it was a part of Washington's continued campaign aimed at making other countries and also international organizations "condemn" the Soviet Union for "its use of chemical weapons". This campaign, he stressed, has not yet provoked much interest.

In these conditions Washington has to show "ingenuity" in making up false "problems," although there are more than enough actual issues which should be tackled by the international community. The U.S. Administration imputes to the Soviet Union all sorts of malicious actions in an attempt to present our country as a threat now to one country, now to another, now to a whole region and even to the whole of mankind. But, going back to our subject, who has brushed aside the Soviet proposals on banning chemical weapons? Who has unilaterally broken off the talks of banning and eliminating chemical weapons? And wasn't the United States the only country to vote against the resolution of banning chemical and bacteriological weapons, tabled by 11 socialist countries and approved at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly the other day?

Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons anywhere nor has supplied them to others.

It consistently advocates the exclusion of these weapons from the arsenals of states. Conversely, it is the head of the incumbent U.S. Administration who violated in 1981 the moratorium imposed by his predecessors on the production of chemical weapons in the United States. It is he who has initiated a programme of large-scale preparations for chemical warfare. It was also he who gave the green light to the production of up-to-date chemical weapons, binary ammunition, over which the above U.N. resolution voiced the profound worry of the world community.

Trying to shift the blame, Washington cannot make the peoples forget about the criminal use by the United States of chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction against Asian peoples. It will never succeed in covering up the arms race unleashed by it in a bid to regain its one-time supremacy. Facts of Washington's actions against peace are obvious, and they cannot be masked by any falsehood.

TASS: U.S. LIES TO COVER CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

LD302124 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 30 TASS -- Inventing one lie after another about alleged utilisation of chemical weapons by other countries, Washington would like to make the world public forget about the horrible crimes committed by the U.S. in various countries.

A large-scale chemical war against the peoples of Indochina, unleashed by U.S. military, lasted for over a decade, and its terrifying consequences will be felt for decades to come.

U.S. troops dropped on the South Vietnamese territory about 100,000 tons of toxic agents, including 550 kilograms of Dioxine, a dangerous poison. This resulted in the death of over 3,500 people, about two million fell victim of intoxication which affected future generations. 25,000 square kilometres of the jungle and 13,000 square kilometres of farm lands were poisoned.

In Kampuchea, the results of the U.S. aggression were as follows: 300,000 people dead, 240,000 crippled, 85 percent of forests eliminated following the utilisation of toxic agents by U.S. troops.

The impact of U.S. chemical weapons on forests, rivers and fields of Laos has undermined the national economy of that country. The Lao people still suffer from the consequences of barbarous raids of U.S. planes.

At present, U.S. chemical weapons are used by allies and "friends" of Washington. According to the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, about 300 civilians in the province of San Vicente were killed last summer by the Salvadoran Troops who used U.S.-made chemical weapons.

Last September, the Defense Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan furnished evidence of the utilisation of chemical grenades by Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, supplied to them by the U.S. U.S.-made toxic agents were earlier used by the bandits in their attacks on Afghan schoolchildren.

During the aggression in Lebanon, Israeli planes dropped containers with U.S.-made nerve gas.

By spreading obviously false rumors, the U.S. propaganda makes its habitual attempts to use them as a cover-up for the Pentagon's criminal designs.

U.S. VISA REFUSAL TO SOVIET TOURISTS DISCUSSED

TU Council Member

LD271126 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A group of Soviet tourists were to have gone to the United States on Thursday but were, at the last minute, refused visas by the State Department. A similar incident took place in September. There has been a news conference in Moscow about the latest incident and our reporter was there too.

The State Department said it was refusing the tourists visas because they were trade unionists and their presence in the United States was unwelcome since the AFL-CIO maintained no relations with the Soviet Trade Union Council. Indeed, the leadership of the AFL-CIO has no official ties with the Soviet trade unions, but these unions have long been maintaining good relations with many American labor centres and associations. As for the tourist group, most of them were rank and file employees, which shows that the State Department's reasoning was faulty, to say the least. These points were made at the news conference by Vsevolod Mozhayev of the Central Trade Union Council, who went on to say the following:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] It's never happened that a tourist group, travelling along the lines of the Central Tourism and Excursions Agency under the trade union council, has been refused entry visas to any country except the United States. Such groups have visited Canada, and the Canadians have never attempted to discriminate against them. In Europe, such discrimination appears just unimaginable. The basic aim of all our tourist groups is to see how workers in other countries live, to assess their achievements and to share experience. The group that was to have gone to the United States now was largely representing the engineering industry. They were planning to see life in the United States, to find out what is happening on the cultural scene and possibly to meet with American machine-builders and discuss common problems. This appears a perfectly welcome thing to do. Such exchanges can only be applauded, especially if you are guided by the numerous recommendations, statements and agreements like the Helsinki Final Act, which was also signed by the American representative.

But the real situation is rather strange. At the current Madrid meeting, the Soviet Union is being taught human rights. It is being asked to reduce restrictions on personal and ideological exchanges. But in actual fact, such restrictions are imposed by the United States itself. This is a double-faced policy which can at least cause embarrassment, and which doesn't contribute at all to the establishment of normal relations between our two countries. [end recording]

When asked whether these were the only instances of discrimination against the Soviet trade unions, Vsevolod Mozhayev said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] The State Department has been limiting trips by Soviet trade union groups for 30 years. Sometimes it has refused entry visas as it did now or else it supplemented such visas with warnings just short of bringing criminal charges against the visitors if they meet with American union leaders. However, this is the first time the State Department has turned away groups of tourists. The September group and the present one were to have visited the United States under the auspices of the Central Tourism and Excursions Agency of the Trade Union Council. The agency has arranged return visits to many countries, I repeat, return visits. We have sent our groups abroad and received foreign groups at home. Along these lines, some 20 American delegations have been to the Soviet Union in the past 2 years; all in all several hundred railroad men, physicians, teachers, labour protection experts, newsmen and trade unionists.

They visited factories, schools and hospitals; met with their Soviet colleagues and went to see them at their homes. We always made inquiries as to what the Americans would like to see and we tried to meet their requests. In October, we hosted a representative delegation of American labor activists from the engineering, aerospace and auto industries and another group of American trade unionists is due to arrive in December. The Soviet side welcomes such visits and does its best to make them interesting and informative. [end recording]

Does it all mean that nothing will be done in reply to limit visits by American labor delegations and tourists to the Soviet Union?

[Begin Mozhayev recording in Russian fading into English translation] Well, we are absolutely sure that here the tit-for-tat principle would be misplaced. We think that American workers are not responsible for what the State Department is doing, so we will be consistent in promoting delegation exchanges, though it seems that this will be a one-way street. [end recording]

AUCCTU Condemnation

LD261914 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 26 Nov 82

["Statement of Soviet Trade Unions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS -- The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) has resolutely condemned the discriminatory actions of American authorities which resulted, in September-November, in the annulment of trips to the USA of two tourist groups consisting of representatives of Soviet working people and trade union activists, says an AUCCTU statement published here.

The statement notes that in both cases, on the very eve of the departure, almost all the members of these groups were, in an unacceptable form, denied U.S. visas only because they were Soviet trade union activists.

This fresh provocative action within the spirit of the cold war, the statement says, was aimed at a further deterioration of the U.S.-Soviet relations.

"By this," the document says, "U.S. authorities have once again demonstrated their reluctance to comply with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed by them in Helsinki, under which they undertook to contribute in every possible way to developing contacts between people, between nongovernmental and public organizations, including tourist trips."

"Despite the indignation and protests on the part of many American trade unions, public and political figures," the statement says, "the U.S. State Department, invoking the existing immigration legislation of 1952, known as the McCaren-Walter Law, has for the last 30 years systematically refused visas to representatives of Soviet working people and trade unions, officially invited by various American trade unions, both AFL-CIO members and independent, and barred them entry into the United States even when they were invited to multilateral international events held in U.S. territory under the aegis of the United Nations or other international organizations.

"Thus, for instance, visas were denied to a delegation of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education, Institutions of Higher Learning and Research Institutes, invited by the U.S. National Association of Education; to a group of students and teachers from the higher school of trade union movement which received a response invitation from the Wayne and Kansas Universities; to Secretary of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Coal Industry Workers Aleksandr Belousov, delegate to an international symposium on miners labour safety problems, although he had received an official invitation from the International Association of Social Security and from the U.S. Department of Labour".

"To deputy chief editor of the newspaper TRUD, invited to mark the 20th anniversary of the worker newspaper LABOUR TODAY; to a delegation of the Central Committee of the trade union of workers in the building industry and the industry of building materials, invited to the USA by the Council of Builders Trade Unions of the city of San Francisco, and to many other representatives of USSR trade unions."

At the same time, the statement stresses, despite the slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union whipped up by U.S. Authorities, there is a growing interest among American workers and trade unions to establish and broaden ties with the working people and trade unions of the USSR. This is convincingly attested to by numerous visits to the Soviet Union of not only official trade union delegations from the USA, but also by the growing numbers of people with specialized tourism in whose framework the Soviet country was visited, in 1981-1982 alone, at the invitation of Soviet trade unions, by numerous professional groups of hundreds of American workers, teachers, medical workers, trade union economists, sociologists and labour safety specialists.

"The artificial barriers erected by U.S. Authorities precisely in the way of contacts between the working people and their professional organizations can only be described as the desire to isolate the American workers from the Soviet Union, to prevent the truth about Soviet reality, the role and broad rights enjoyed and widely used by Soviet trade unions, from reaching the USA.

"In resolutely condemning such offensive and discriminatory actions of U.S. Authorities, the Soviet trade unions will continue to do everything possible for expanding fraternal ties with American workers and trade unions, for developing the Soviet-American trade union dialogue and cooperation in the interests of improving mutual understanding and peace between people," the statement says.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON LATEST VOA 'RESHUFFLE'

PM301700 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Correspondent A. Palladin report in the A. Artamonov "World Today" roundup: "Prestige Continues To Fall"]

[Text] Washington -- The Voice of America [VOA] leadership reshuffle continues. In the last 6 years there have been six changes of director of this main U.S. propaganda organ, including four during the current administration's term of office. Kenneth Tomlinson, the new VOA head, is now awaiting Senate approval.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes that he has no experience of work in the radio broadcasting sphere, but instead has the support of the "new right" on his side. By all accounts this was the decisive factor in the eyes of those U.S. Administration figures who are obsessed by the desire to conduct even more vigorous anti-Soviet propaganda. Meanwhile THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes, VOA's prestige continues to fall even in the United States

RPP: GLEBOV ON NORMALIZING SINO-SOVIET TIES

OW290326 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Glebov commentary: "Show Concern for the Interests of Socialism"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has unswervingly implemented the line for the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. In this regard, the Soviet Union is not using this line as an expedient measure but it is adhering to this line of fundamental principle to serve the (?common) interest in opposing imperialism and the reactionary forces. In his speech delivered at the CPSU Central Committee plenary meeting held not long ago, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely wish for the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. Mutual good will, respect for each other's legitimate interests and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should prompt correct solutions where appropriate trust and mutual understanding are still lacking for various reasons. This also refers to our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China. The ideas formulated by Comrade Brezhnev in his speeches in Tashkent and Baku, the emphasis he placed on common sense, on the need to overcome the inertia of prejudices expressed the conviction of our entire party and its desire to look ahead. We pay great attention to every positive response to this from the Chinese side.

In the Soviet Union, the period when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation has always been remembered. The Soviet Union has never considered normal the state of hostility and estrangement between our two countries. The Soviet Union has more than once expressed its willingness to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific and cultural, as well as political relations, as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres.

It is known to everyone that the international situation has greatly intensified in recent years. The U.S. ruling clique has launched an offensive at socialism in the political, ideological and economic spheres, and its war preparation activities have reached an unprecedentedly high level. The U.S. imperialists have tried to politically isolate and economically weaken the Soviet Union and its friends, and have sought in vain to gain military predominance. The peoples in various continents throughout the world have protested against Washington's new policy to push the world into a nuclear war.

Under this condition, the relations between the Soviet Union and other nations are quite important. Naturally, Soviet-Chinese relations are also of great significance. Many examples in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, particularly in the first decade since the founding of the People's Republic of China, have proven that the cooperation between our two countries always has an important direct impact on the international situation, and that such cooperation has made significant contributions to the struggle waged by the peoples in various countries against imperialism, colonialism and the reactionary forces of all descriptions.

In 1950, the Soviet Union and China solicited signatures from various nations on the well-known Stockholm declaration for banning nuclear weapons. This was a sign to expand and strengthen the international peace movement.

The treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance further consolidated the alliance between our two nations. This alliance had always caused the maniacs in the imperialist camp to calm down. These maniacs intend to embark on a military adventure by using nuclear weapons against China. Those who are calm and wise in the U.S. imperialist clique have more than once pointed out that imperialists will gain nothing at all from a solid unity between the Soviet Union and China.

ALEKSEYEV RECALLS PAST USSR-PRC COOPERATION

1950-1959 Economic Aid

OW291031 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Alekseyev talk: "Some achievements in Soviet-Chinese Economic Cooperation During the First 10 Years After the Founding of the PRC" -- 20th in series entitled "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] In 1959 the PRC celebrated the 10th anniversary of its founding. The profound social and economic transformation that guaranteed the success of the new socialist relationship in China took place during those 10 years. The fulfillment of the First 5-Year Plan of 1953-57 was the beginning of the establishment of a socialist material and technical basis in China. The foundation was laid for the development of many sectors of the national economy. The Chinese people have the right to be proud of these achievements.

They also gratified the Soviet people, who had offered fraternal assistance to the Chinese people in their socialist construction.

In those 10 years China established industrial departments that had never existed before. This was mainly due to the Soviet efforts in helping China build, rebuild and expand more than 250 enterprises from 1950-1959.

By 1960 the proportion of the output of Soviet-aided enterprises to the total output throughout China was as follows: In goods output they accounted for 30 percent; steel, about 40 percent; steel products, more than 30 percent; heavy-duty trucks, 80 percent; tractors, more than 90 percent; and in power, 25 percent.

The Soviet Union also helped China build its own modernized defense industry. It sent some 11,000 senior Soviet experts to work in China for a long period of time. These experts directed the installation of equipment at enterprises to put them into operation and they taught Chinese personnel ways to manage production. The documents of the Eighth CPC National Congress in 1956 pointed out: The experts from the USSR and the democratic people's nations who work in China have made outstanding contributions to our socialist construction.

China's construction was very rapid at one time. During the First 5-Year Plan, industrial production increased by 1.4 times the 1949 level. At that time the unprecedentedly favorable loans offered by the Soviet Union guaranteed the progress of large-scale industrialization projects in China. From 1950 to 1961, China received 11 loans of this kind, totaling 2 billion rubles. No other source could have offered such loans.

Trade with the Soviet Union also helped to strengthen China's financial and economic situation. The Soviet Union became the main purchasing country of China's commodities. In 1950 the volume of China's exports to the Soviet Union accounted for about one-third of the total exports. During the first 5-year plan period, the figure rose to 60 percent. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union was the only source from which China obtained modernized means of production and other necessary commodities.

Scientific Cooperation

OW010137 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Alekseyev talk: "Soviet-Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation During the First Decade After the Founding of the PRC" -- 21st in series entitled: "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] After the founding of the PRC, the Soviet Union supported China, not only in the economic field, but in the realms of science and technology. The Soviet-Chinese cooperation in science and technology was based on agreements between the two governments dated 12 October 1954 and 18 January 1958. The academies of sciences of the two nations also signed an agreement on 11 December 1957. Direct contacts were made between 158 Soviet scientific research units and 88 Chinese counterparts to strengthen ties. In addition, scientific data and reference materials were often exchanged between 66 Chinese and 85 Soviet universities. Production units and factories in both countries also exchanged scientific and technical information. The scientific and technical cooperation between the two nations greatly helped China in industrial modernization.

The following figures will further prove this point. During the period from 1952 to 1957, 43,430 out of the 51,620 machine tools in China were manufactured according to Soviet designs or technical data. China's industrial departments succeeded in producing generators, electric motors and other machines on the basis of Soviet reference materials. During that period, the Soviet Union handed over 24,000 sets of scientific and technical data to China, with a world market value of several billion rubles.

In addition to the nearly 1,000 Soviet experts sent to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, more than 800 Soviet scientists worked in China on one occasion or another, disseminating their scientific knowledge and experience there. The Soviet Union also admitted nearly 500 Chinese scientists and over 8,000 Chinese engineers and technicians to work in Soviet enterprises to gain practical experience. In addition, more than 1,500 Chinese experts had come to the Soviet Union to learn from Soviet achievements and accumulate experience in production. Some 15,000 Chinese undergraduate and graduate students had studied in Soviet universities and scientific institutions.

With the help of the Soviet Union, China had succeeded in building its first experimental atomic reactor and accelerator for the peaceful use of atomic energy. The Soviet Academy of Sciences had helped China in formulating China's 12-year plan for the development of science and technology from 1956 to 1967. Some 600 Soviet scholars and 500 scientific research and designing units, as well as universities, had participated in this project.

Various departments in the Soviet Academy of Sciences had offered many topics in which the Chinese scientists and technicians could conduct research. At the beginning, the Chinese side requested to conduct research in 122 topics. During the last few years of Soviet-Chinese scientific cooperation, the number of such topics increased to 163. Many Soviet professors and assistant professors taught students in various Chinese universities.

The Soviet-Chinese cooperation in science and technology was conducive to the economic and scientific progress of the two nations and to the common progress of all socialist nations of the world.

EXPANDING JAPANESE-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION SEEN

Joint Exercises

PM301227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent S. Logachev report: "Joint Exercises"]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Nov -- Major Japanese and U.S. naval exercises began today in the region of the Hawaiian Islands. As the newspaper MAINICHI reports, on the Japanese side three destroyers and antisubmarine aircraft are taking part. The Pentagon has sent to these exercises, which will last 3 weeks, the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, missile cruisers and other surface ships and submarines.

According to the KYODO agency, one purpose of the latest show of strength in the Pacicic will be to train the gunners, who have chosen Kahoolawe Island as their target. Similar firing exercises were carried out by U.S. and Japanese warships during the Rimpac-82 maneuvers held in the spring of this year and gave rise to resolute protests from the population of the Hawaiian Islands.

The military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo is embracing increasingly wide spheres. The first joint exercises by units of Japanese and U.S. ground forces are currently taking place at the foot of Fujiyama under the codename Yamato-82. After completing preparatory operations, combat subunits of the Japanese and American Armies today embarked on rehearsing practical collaboration, envisaging the "repulse by Japanese and American allied troops of an attack by an armed adversary." Taking part in the exercises are infantry subunits shipped specially from the United States, as well as tanks and artillery and missile installations.

Japan's democratic public is seriously concerned at the expanding scale of the two countries' military cooperation. In many parts of the country mass rallies and demonstrations are being held, with the participants demanding an immediate end to Japanese-American exercises and the annulment of the militarist alliance with the United States.

Space Cooperation

LD300950 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- "The U.S. military-industry complex establishes close contacts with Japanese monopolies, expecting to make use of that country's achievements in the field of science and technology for the realisation of its militarist programs," Sergey Zinchuk writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE). "The USA gives special attention to drawing Japan into implementation of plans for the militarisation of the near-earth space.

The author points out that Japanese-U.S. negotiations on a joint project came to a close recently. The project is to include stations and satellites equiped with laser weapons and as well as a reusable spaceship of "Columbia" type. According to the Pentagon's designs, Japan should take upon itself the development and production of part of the project which, as the press admits, is of a pronounced military character.

The commentary says that for considerations of "ally's loyalty" Tokyo has already agreed to allocate 600,000 million yen for the realisation of the project and to provide U.S. corporations with an ultramodern technology for the production of complex alloys, large-scale integrated circuits and microprocessors.

"Washington's plans for the militarisation of outer space pose a direct threat to peace," the commentator emphasizes. "Tokyo's participation in them signifies the beginning of a new dangerous state in the Japanese-U.S. military cooperation, which is fraught with a further aggravation of the international situation".

JAPANESE-SOVIET TRADE COOPERATION DESCRIBED

Trade Association Role

LD250006 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The utmost expansion of business cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries, a TASS correspondent was told by the President of the Association of Japanese-Soviet Trade Shoichi Yokokawa. He is staying in Moscow in connection with the international meeting of leaders of foreign societies of friendship with the Soviet Union and [words indistinct] public that is being held to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

We, the leadership of the association, Shoichi Yokokawa went on, hold that close mutual ties in the field of science, trade the economy and other spheres are needed to remove the threat of war and to strengthen peace in the whole world.

At present the Association of Japanese-Soviet Trade, that consists of 53 trading and manufacturing firms of Japan, maintains business contacts with 36 Soviet foreign trade associations and also with a number of ministries, in particular the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR.

The volume of mutual trade is increasing with every year and this trade is very dynamic. Whereas in 1976, when the association was formed, the trade of its members with the USSR amounted to 18 million dollars, today the trade turnover has reached 250 million dollars.

Business Leader's Statement

OW270805 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] An international meeting of leaders of friendship organizations from the Soviet Union and foreign countries is in progress in Moscow, marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Shoichi Yokokawa, chairman of the Japan-Soviet Trade Association, who is attending the meeting, made the following statement in his interview with Soviet reporters on 23 November:

It has been 15 years since the Japan-Soviet Trade Association was born. During this period, Japan's trade volume with the Soviet Union increased to $250 million last year from $18 million in 1967. At present, a total of 53 manufacturers and trading companies are affiliated with this association, maintaining business contacts with 36 trading organizations in the Soviet Union on a regular basis.

However, the Japan-Soviet Trade Association is not only engaged in trade, but actively participates in various events designed to promote friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

I think that the strengthening of friendship and mutual confidence between Japan and the Soviet Union will contribute greatly to the cause of peace in Asia and the whole world.

So said Chairman Shoichi Yokokawa.

USSR-DPRK FISHERIES COOPERATION DETAILED

SK280702 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Unidentified commentator on the history of Soviet-Korean fisheries cooperation and the regular meeting of the Soviet-Korean Joint Fisheries Committee held in Pyongyang]

[Text] Cooperation in the fisheries sector between the Soviet Union and Korea began shortly after Korea was liberated from the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists, and the DPRK -- a Leninist country -- was founded in the northern half. At that time, the Soviet Union helped the [word indistinct] republic develop its fisheries in an all-around way.

Soviet-Korean cooperation on fisheries entered a new stage after an agreement on joint work in fisheries research was signed between the two countries in 1956. Maps of fishing grounds were provided to the DPRK. Tens of technicians from People's Korea practiced their fishing skills on Soviet fishing vessels. Vessels to be used as [words indistinct] on fishing grounds were offered to the DPRK. Through this course, the DPRK's fisheries successfully grew and developed. The DPRK now possesses its own fishing vessels that enable Korean fishermen to catch fish on fishing grounds far away from their fatherland.

Soviet fishermen note their deep satisfaction with the (?yearly) strengthening links with the Korean fisheries functionaries, sincerely rejoicing over the successes attained by the Korean fishermen as if over their own. This is proved by the meeting of the Soviet-Korean Joint Committee held in the capital of the DPRK.

At the meeting, the work plan for 1983 in this sector was concluded. The plan, for example, envisages the exchange of scientific and technological information, including materials of maritime research work conducted in (?the East and West). Experts of the two countries will conduct work on [words indistinct] and fishing grounds. For example, Soviet scholars will perform maritime research work in the northwestern Pacific and Korean scholars in (?the East Sea). The Soviet Pacific fisheries research center will also continue to exchange scientific date and materials of research work with the Wonsan fisheries research center.

Also concluded at the meeting was an agreement on [words indistinct] between the two countries' fishing vessels operating in deep-sea areas.

The realization of the decisions of the regular meeting of the Soviet-Korean Joint Fisheries Committee will undoubtedly contribute to the mutual interests of the Soviet Union and the DPRK and to successes in the fisheries of the two countries.

UN RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN 'OPEN INTERFERENCE'

LD301848 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 30 TASS -- The discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" imposed on the international community despite numerous objections of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and a number of other countries was concluded at plenary meetings of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The fruitless debate that continued for three days showed that the discussion of the invented "question" was used for the purpose of intensifying the efforts of the imperialist forces coming out against the Afghan revolution and stabilisation of the situation in south-west Asia.

A decisive rebuff to those who initiated this undertaking which is assessed in the United Nations circles as a gross provocation against a sovereign state and United Nations member country was given by ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations, Mohammad Farid Zarif. Speaking at the General Assembly he stressed that the Afghan people chose independently its road and will not allow anyone to dictate it what political and social system it should choose and how it should conduct its affairs.

The representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said that the Afghan Government set itself as the main task that of ensuring durable peace and tranquility on the basis of the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, created by the continued armed interference and other interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This interference and armed provocations from across the border are the main reasons for the instability in the region. We are convinced that these problems can and must be decided in a peaceful way, at a negotiating table, Mohammad Farid Zarif said.

A fruitless debate at the United Nations cannot be assessed in any other way than as an outright interference in internal affairs of a sovereign state, a full-fledged member of the United Nations, representative of the Mongolian People's Republic Daramyn Endon said in his speech. The imperialist circles needed this unsavory undertaking in order to distort the essence of the social and political transformations in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to prevent the Afghan people from deciding its own affairs, to distract the attention of the world community from the aggressive intrigues of imperialism in south-west Asia. Involvement of the community of nations in a meaningless and harmful debate, the Mongolian representative said, is only an additional obstacle on the road of a just political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan, has a negative effect on the United Nations prestige.

The forces of international imperialism, above all the United States, cannot mislead the world public opinion by their manoeuvres around the situation in Afghanistan, said representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Husayn al-Alfi. He stressed that the main threat to international peace and security is presented by the United States and its closest allies in the aggressive NATO bloc.

The United States keeps tens of military bases beyond its frontiers, gives full support to the most reactionary regimes, including the racist Republic of South Africa and the Israeli expansionists, said Cuba's Ambassador at the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri. It is precisely the United States and transnational monopolies that are the main obstacles on the way of the implementation of the United Nations declaration on the granting of independece to colonial countries and peoples.

A resolute protest against the dirty anti-Afghan machinations was made in the United Nations by representatives of Laos, Nicaragua, Bulgaria and a number of other states.

Bulgaria's Ambassador at the United Nations B. Tsvetkov stressed that a real threat to peace and security in south-west Asia is constituted by a continued armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs from the outside, which is organized and masterminded by the forces of imperialism and reaction. He said that a just political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan can be achieved only at a conference table on the basis of constructive proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It was stressed from the United Nations rostrum that the resolution adopted under the United States pressure cannot be assessed in any other way than as an open interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. It has no political, realism, it ignores the objective factors of the situation, does not take into consideration the lawful interests and constructive initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

COUNTERREVOLUTION'S BOMBING IN KABUL DEPLORED

TA301632 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Several days ago BAKHTAR AGENCY's Information Committee reported about the dreadful crimes perpetrated by Afghan counterrevolutionary elements in Kabul. The [word indistinct] exploded two bombs in the commercial center. As a result of this brutal act, 5 people were killed and 32 wounded. In connection with this event our commentator has written the following:

Only very recently a sad news report was disseminated throughout Afghanistan to the effect that they had killed Ahmad Shah Massud, a respected religious figure, member of the DRA Supreme Council of Ulema and Clergy and member of the DRA National Fatherland Front in Kabul, while he was praying. Following this, another crime has occurred. The blood of innocent victims and of ordinary and toiling Afghans, whose only guilt is a desire for peaceful work and a better life, was shed as a result of the explosion. Can one measure the depth of grief and agony of the ordinary Afghans who are being afflicted with so much suffering as a result of the crimes by the mercenaries of imperialism? How morally wicked and mean must one be to bear vengeance and hatred toward the working people and to raise his hand to kill women, children and the elderly?

How can one answer these questions? Only one thing is obvious: The current terrorist act by the counterrevolution is futile and is definitely proof that they are unable to carry out any measure other than this to prevent the revolutions progress in the country. They do not [word indistinct] overt operations and are only able to commit crimes by cowardly stabbing in the back. Since elements of the counterrevolution are sensing their imminent and approaching destruction, they perpetrate terrorist acts and take revenge on the people, the workers, the farmers, the respected clergy and the merchants, namely on persons who believe in the revolution's aspirations and who engage in rebuilding Afghanistan. It is not accidental that these bombs were planted in the [words indistinct] of the merchants. They take revenge because the Afghan merchants have not participated in the anti-people acts and do not support them. And why should they support them? It is no secret to anyone what great assistance the DRA Government renders to the development of trade and merchants. In the working program of the PDPA, explicit statements have been inserted about the serious interest of the revolutionary government in the expansion and development of the work and activity of merchants and tradesmen. (?For this reason) they support the policy of the PDPA and the government. In this connection they have written some items in their open letter addressed to the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

The Afghan rebels kill the honorable representatives of the Afghan people with vengeance, but they forget the lessons of history. The people cannot be turned back from the path that they have chosen by any trick, [word indistinct] and bloody atrocities. Therefore, the seed of calamity and misfortune that they sow on Afghan soil will be aimed at them.

LAND DISTRIBUTION AMONGST DRA FARMERS CONTINUING

TA301443 Moscow in Dari to Aghanistan 1700 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] According to the plan for achieving land reform and water allotment in the DRA, distribution of official land deeds among farmers is continuing. A report by BAKHTAR AGENCY's Information Committee indicates that these documents were granted to farmers with small landholdings or with no land in the [name indistinct] district of Parvan Province. At a rally held on this occasion, the farmers expressed gratitude to the PDPA and the people's government for the measures being taken in their interest, and declared that they are ready to defend with arms the gains of the revolution so long as even one of the rebels is still on Afghan soil.

GORSHKOV MEETS WITH BANGLADESH NAVAL CHIEF

PM301233 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 16 November between Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, and Rear Adm M.A. Khan, deputy chief martial law administrator, chief of Naval Staff and minister of transport and communications of Bangladesh. M.A. Khan expressed deep condolences in connection with L.I. Brezhnev's death. S.G. Gorshkov exprssed gratitude to the Bangladesh leadership and the Bangladesh people for the respect shown to L.I. Brezhnev's memory.

In the course of the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place between Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and Rear Adm M.A. Khan on certain questions of mutual interest. M.R. Ahmad, Bangladesh ambassador to the USSR, has present at the meeting.

CIA AIDS SUBVERSION IN INDIAN STATE OF ASSAM

LD301922 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi November 30 TASS -- The army units in India's north eastern State of Assam have been alerted. As is reported by the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, the government of the state took the step in connection with the stepped up subversive activities of Assam nationalistic groupings, who declared the beginning of yet another anti-governmental campaign. For more than three years now extremists have been thwarting normal functioning of industrial enterprises, including big oil extracting and oil refining structures, arranging explosions on railway lines, committing other subversive and terroristic acts.

Additional security measures were taken to prevent sallies of nationalists, the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA stresses. Reinforced police details stand on guard of state institutions, banks, partol the most vulnerable parts of the state, escorting passenger and cargo transport columns on highways.

The Indian press repeatedly cited irrefutable evidence that subversive activities in Assam are masterminded from abroad. The ringleaders of Assam nationalists are known to maintain close links with the CIA which seeks with the help of motleyed secessionist and nationalist formations, operating in India's north-eastern part, to carry through its long-cherished plans of forcible separation from India of that strategically important area, rich in minerals, and formation on its basis of the so-called federation of "independent states."

CPSU, GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO LAOS

LD011022 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- "The CPSU, the Soviet state are firmly pursuing the course of the utmost development of relations with the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Laotian Republic for the good of the Soviet and Laotian peoples, in the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries", it was noted by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government. They sent a telegram to the LPDR leaders Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong warmly congratulating them upon the national holiday -- the 7th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The telegram notes that "in inter-action with the fraternal socialist countries the Lao People's Democratic Republic is making its contribution to the cause of removing the threat of war and strengthening international security, is actively supporting the struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Together with Vietnam and Kampuchea Laos is engaged in vigorous foreign policy activities directed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia and turning that area into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

LAO-KAMPUCHEAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE CITED

LD291532 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Vientiane November 29 TASS -- Laos and Kampuchea believe that friendship, solidarity, mutual support and cooperation between the peoples of three states of Indochina are the guarantee of their successful advance along the road chosen, and make an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace in South-East Asia and the whole world. This is said in a joint communique, that has been distributed here, on the results of the official friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Laos of the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chea Sim.

Both sides expressed their determination to continue strengthening and enriching the bilateral links between the peoples of Indochina on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The document strongly denounces the designs of the forces of imperialism and international reaction against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, peace and stability in South-East Asia, and fully turns down the attempts of gross interference into Kampuchea's internal affairs under the guise of the so-called "coalition government", knocked together out of representatives of Khmer reaction.

It was emphasized that the sovereign state -- the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is the sole representative of the Kampuchean people.

General secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Laos Kaysone Phomvihan received the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and expressed confidence that its visit would promote further development of Laos-Kampuchea relations.

LAO, KAMPUCHEAN EMIGRE GROUPS IN THAILAND SCORED

PM251703 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 46, 12 Nov 82 pp 12-13

[Yu. Kuzmichev article: ["Coalition of Specters"]

[Text] At the end of October the creation of a "Democratic Government of the Kingdom of Laos" was announced in the Thai capital, Bangkok. As AFP reported on 25 October, this "government" is made up of 35 people "and there is nobody among them who is known either inside Laos or abroad." Except for one person -- Gen Phoumi Nosavan, the "prime minister" and "defense minister". He is indeed a well-known figure; he has a bad reputation. At one time Phoumi Nosavan was leader of the extreme rightwing pro-imperialist forces of Laos. In this capacity he brought considerable misfortunes on the Lao people. His "services" were correctly appraised in Laos. As a result, back in 1965 -- that is, long before the victory of national democratic revolution -- Phoumi Nosavan was forced to flee abroad to Thailand where he has remained ever since.

It is appropriate to recall that the Bangkok press reported during the current year the formation of "a Lao government in exile" and then the forthcoming formation "somewhere in Laos" of a similar "government". At that time several names of formerly well-known figures from the camp of Lao reaction figured on the list of "ministers" alongside Phoumi Nosavan. Apparently, the differences between them proved sufficiently acute for them to drop out.

We could simply poke fun at all this and at the "government" itself, which of course is very "democratic" since it is headed by such a patent "democrat" as the Lao monarchy, sunk into oblivion 7 years ago now. And finally we could ridicule the announcement that this "government" has been formed "on Lao territory" for it is perfectly clear that there is and can be no place on Lao territory for such a curiosity.

However, this whole racket is too sinister to be funny. The fact is that the communique disseminated in Bangkok says that the Nosavan "government" has been modeled on the "Coalition Government" which the enemies of Laos' neighbor, Kampuchea, have knocked together from Pol Pot bandits and other counterrevolutionary rabble.

That "coalition" was conceived and is being used as a tool in the struggle against the Kampuchean people. And it is not just being used to help to try to overthrow people's power and prevent the Kampuchean people from building the foundations of a socialist society, nor just to complicate the process of international recognition for the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to bar it from its rightful place in the United Nations and other international organizations. The creators of that "coalition" have a much more long-term goal -- to hamper the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia and prevent the elimination of the seat of dangerous tension in this region. This is also the strategic aim of the creators of the new "coalition" against the Lao people.

The report of the birth of the so-called "Democratic Government of Laos" prompts other thoughts too. Its inspirers and creators clearly intend to open a new front in the struggle against the peoples of the three countries of Indochina. The "coalition" of the enemies of the Kampuchean people, as is known, is based on Thai territory. The patronage extended by Thailand to the Khmer counterrevolutionaries, its active participation in knocking together their "coalition" and its overt help to this "alliance of tiger, cobra and jackal" have resulted in the Thai-Kampuchean border being virtually turned into a frontline. The "coalition" of Lao counterrevolutionaries despite their boastful assertions was also knocked together on Thai territory and after the same model. However, it could not have come about without the knowledge and support of the Bangkok authorities.

As for the present U.S. Administration which is deliberately and artificially fueling tension in this and other regions of the world, an appraisal of its policy aims has already been given repeatedly and with all clarity.

But what do Thailand and the other ASEAN countries think of the actions of the Bangkok government? It is constantly talking of the threat to Thailand's security which is allegedly coming from its Indochinese neighbors. But at the same time, it just as invariably rejects their initiatives aimed at normalizaing relations and primarily at improving the situation on the border. This is what happened to the proposals made to Bangkok on concluding treaties of nonaggression and on creating a demilitarized or security zone on the Thai-Kampuchean border. By allowing "coalitions" hostile to neighboring states to be knocked together on Thai territory and by supporting them, the Government of Thailand is leading its country along an extremely dangerous path. What is more, by adopting the role of accomplice in the adventurist actions of the forces of imperialism and reaction, it is urging its ASEAN partners onto this path too. Under the flag of ASEAN solidarity it is increasingly drawing them into confrontation with the three states of Indochina.

This course contradicts the vital interests of all peoples of Southeast Asia, including of course the Thai people who need peace and establishment of mutually advantageous cooperation with all its neighbors.

PRAVDA CITES VNA ON PRC 'HOSTILE ACTIONS'

OW270233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Raids n Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Nov (TASS) -- According to a VNA report, dangerous hostile actions on the Chinese side have continued to take place lately on the Vietnamese border.

VNA indicates that numerous attempts by Chinese military subunits to penetrate Vietnamese territory in Cao Bang Province have been recorded since 11 November. These raids have been supported by machinegun and artillery fire. As a result of these actions by the Chinese side there are dead and wounded among the peaceful population.

Thanks to the steadfastness of the Vietnamese border guards, the border violators were forced to leave SRV territory, the VNA report indicates.

IZVESTIYA ON MALAYSIAN ECONOMY, TIES WITH USSR

PM251027 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 November in the Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,800-word Kuala Lumpur dispatch by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko under the heading "Malaysian Crossroads." Despite its abundant natural resources, Malaysia is suffering from the "crisis phenomena" afflicting the capitalist world, Kovalenko says, pointing out that prices for the goods it exports have "fallen sharply" in recent months. In particular he cites the claim by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed that "the United States intends to destroy the Malaysian economy" by dumping excess stocks of U.S.tin on the world market.

Kovalenko goes onto describe the history of Kuala Lumpur, emphasizing the multinational composition of its population, and to outline the Malaysian Government's economic policy, which involves overcoming "many difficulties" inherited from British colonial rule. Finally he notes that the Malaysian prime minister has emphasized that "he does not allow the possibility of ASEAN's transformation into a military grouping" and that Malaysia "advocates the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union in various fields"

During recent Soviet-Malaysian talks on economic problems, "both sides reaffirmed their interest in intensifying trade and economic ties," Kovalenko states, citing one Malaysian company director's readiness to develop trade relations with Soviet firms. "This view," Kovalenko claims, "is shared by many representatives of business circles with whom I talked."

U.S. SPACE COMMUNICATIONS BASES IN AUSTRALIA

LD241106 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Canberra November 24 TASS -- The United States assigns to Australia an important role in its plans of speeded up militarization of outer space, writes the newspaper SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

The aerospace communication centre in Narrangar, South Australia, is one of the Pentagon's strongpoints in these plans, the newspaper stresses. The information received by the centre from military satellites is transmitted to the headquarters of the command of the American strategic aviation in the Nebraska State, to the national military command centre of the U.S. Defence Department and other centres. General J. Hartinger, right after his appointment to the post of commander of the U.S. Space Command, went to Narrangar, this fact pointing to the significance of the base for the American military, the newspaper points out.

The Joint Defence Centre for Exploration of Outer Space in Pine Gap in central Australia is the Pentagon's another important point in preparations for war in outer space. [sentence as received] A big radar station for tracking and receiving information from "spy" satellites is located there. It is included in the global U.S. military space communication system. About 500 "specialists" from the CIA and the American Defence Department are employed at the centre. According to the press, secret work to develop laser weapons for use in outer space is under way at the base.

Contrary to the Australians' will, the country might find itself drawn into the U.S. dangerous military ventures in outer space, writes the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

BRIEFS

SRV GROUP IN TASHKENT -- A delegation of officials from Vietnam's Ministry of Public Health is currently visiting Tashkent. The members of the delegation are familiarizing themselves with ways and means applied in the Uzbek SSR for maintaining public health. The guests will be visiting various medical and scientific centers in Uzbekistan. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82 GF]

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUPPORTS CPSU, FINAL ACT

LD301222 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw November 30 TASS -- The international commission of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) went on record in full support of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. At its meeting in Warsaw the commission discussed the international situation and the struggle for the maintenance of universal peace, for the consolidation of the traditionally active role of the Polish People's Republic in international affairs.

The main factor in the struggle for safeguarding peace, says a communique on the meeting, is the consistent peace-loving policy of the states of the socialist community. The international commission of the PUWP Central Committee expresses full support of the position set forth by Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who said at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee: "The CPSU is against converting the dispute of ideas into a confrontation between states and peoples, against making arms and the readiness to resort to them a yardstick of the potential of social systems". The PUWP together with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties is guided by the unshakeable confidence in that the ideas of socialism and peace are indivisible.

It was said at the meeting that the development of the international situation was arousing serious anxiety. This development is all the more dangerous because reactionary forces in the West take advantage of the political and economic crisis in Poland as a pretext for aggravating international tension. A policy of pressure, of economic blackmail, "sanctions" and rude propaganda attacks against Poland, inspired by the American Administration, is a striking instance of intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. It contradicts the United Nations Charter, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and generally accepted standards of peaceful coexistence. This policy is aimed against Poland's efforts to overcome the difficulties and finding a way out of the crisis. It also harms the cause of peace and international cooperation.

All patriotic forces of Poland vigorously protest against these actions which are incompatible with the vital interests of the Polish people and the interests of people in Europe and throughout the world, the international commission of the Central Committee of PUWP emphasised.

MOSCOW AMITY GROUP MARKS ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARIES

OW300116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society Board Session"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Board was held in Moscow on 29 November to mark the 38th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

ZAMYATIN MEETS WITH MTI DIRECTOR GENERAL

PM301629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 19 November L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, received S. Burjan, director general of Hungary's MTI agency, who is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of TASS, and had a talk with him.

DEMIRCHYAN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

GF281846 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] On 22 October, K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, received the visiting delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party of Cyor-Sopron Megye led by Bela Hary, first secretary of Gyor-Sopron Megye Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Committee.

K.S. Demirchyan briefed the Hungarian friends on the successes of the Armenian SSR and noted that these were the results of the fraternal aid of all the Soviet people, foremost of which the Great Russian people, and represent the wise national policy of the Soviet Union.

Bela Hary, leader of the delegation and first secretary of Gyor-Sopron Megye Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Committee, conveyed his greetings to the Communists and workers of Armenia and wished them further successes in the communist construction on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee.

Bela Hary conveyed the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society Medal to K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, for his activities in reinforcing Soviet-Hungarian friendship.

The reception, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; G. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; K. Dallakyan, V. Galumyan and G. Voskanyan, secretaries of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee; and L. Manaseryan, chief of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department.

USSR, CSSR DEPUTY MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE

PM261115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Questions relating to talks on a protocol on trade between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in 1983 were discussed during a conversation between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and L. Vodrazka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, which took place on 19 November.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON TURKMEN'S VI

Tikhonov, Turkmen Meet

LD301450 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received today Ilter Turkmen, foreign minister of the Turkish Republic, who is currently staying on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, some questions of Soviet-Turkish relations were discussed. Both sides reaffirmed their interest in a further development of a good-neighbourly relations in all fields, in widening economic cooperation and trade between the USSR and Turkey.

Turkmen Interview

LD302346 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Dear listeners, as you know, Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. Our correspondent had a meeting with Ilter Turkmen on Tuesday morning and asked the honorable minister to state his impressions of his visit to the Soviet Union, his views on the course of the Soviet-Turkish talks, and on the perspectives of the relations between the two countries.

[Begin Turkmen recording] The aim of this visit I am making to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government is to emphasize the existence of good-neighborly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union and to explore the development of these relations. I believe that Soviet-Turkish contacts and my talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko have been (?very) useful from this viewpoint. (?It is my impression) that both the Turkish Government and the Soviet Government attach great importance to relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, and at the same time consider these relations significant for the peace in our region. During our talks with honorable Gromyko, I had the opportunity to discuss international issues in addition to bilateral ones, and I believe that these talks were also useful.

Taking advantage of my visit to Moscow, I also called on Soviet minister of foreign trade, the honorable Patolichev, and the Foreign Relations Committee. During these two visits we discussed the possibilities of developing economic and trade relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union. [passage indistinct] This visit I have paid to Moscow has been very constructive from the viewpoint of adding a new impetus to Turkish-Soviet relations. [end recording]

Leaves for Baku

LD010832 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic Ilter Turkmen left Moscow for Baku today. He is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, the guest was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

NORWEGIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Shalayev at Airport

PM301657 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Arrival of Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation from the leadership of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions [LO] headed by LO Chairman Tor Halvorsen arrived in Moscow yesterday at the AUCCTU's invitation. The delegation also includes Kare Sandegren, LO secretary for international relations. At Sheremetyevo Airport the delegation was met by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department.

During the visit there will be a discussion of questions concerning Soviet-Norwegian trade union relations, European trade union cooperation and a number of problems of mutual interest.

AUCCTU, LO Hold Talks

PM301623 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Completion of Talks"]

[Text] Talks with the delegation from the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions [LO], which is in the USSR at the AUCCTU's invitation, were completed on 21 November at the labor center.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov, AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, and V.Ye. Mozhayev, AUCCTU International Department chief. Taking part on the Norwegian side were Tor Halvorsen, chairman of the LO, and Kare Sandegren, LO secretary for international relations.

The delegation left for home the same day.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN

LD302347 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Italian business representatives headed by the president of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Mr Casola, and had a conversation with him. Taking part in the conversation was Mr Migliuolo, Italian ambassador to the USSR.

EUROPE RESISTS U.S. PRESSURE ON USSR TRADE

PM251203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 82 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent I. Shchedrov report: "Concessions Demanded"]

[Text] Paris, 16 Nov -- Washington's lifting of the "embargo" on the delivery of equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe is regarded in political circles here as a failure of the American authorities' attempts to exert crude pressure on the West European countries.

At the same time, the newspapers, quoting official statements made by the president and French Government representatives, are pointing out that Paris does not intend, in response to the step forced upon Washington, to make concessions to the United States, which is insisting on a limitation of trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union.

At the so-called COCOM -- Coordinating Committee for the control of exports to socialist countries -- sessions which took place in Paris last month in an atmosphere of secrecy, Washington insisted on the approval of a long supplementary list of export goods whose importation into the Soviet Union must be forbidden. In its opinion, however, this proposal met with determined objections from a number of countries and was "put into cold storage."

In recent weeks, Washington has been working on its partners more intensively behind the scenes in the course of talks through diplomatic channels in New York since October with the ambassadors of the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and a number of other countries. The American side, the newspapers report, is seeking, in response to the lifting of the "embargo", the acceptance of coordinated measures to cut exports of high technology to the USSR and other socialist countries and reduce deliveries of energy resources from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. However, this pressure is also encountering stubborn resistance. During recent bilateral meetings between West European leaders, in particular those of France, the FRG and Britain, the question of the development of trade and economic ties with the socialist countries was given special attention. In the light of Washington's latest moves the statement made in London by the British trade secretary is noteworthy. He said that his country's government "will resolutely oppose American attempts to block trade with the USSR."

In response to Washington's "wishes" which amount to saying that following the lifting of the American "embargo" there must be "coordinated steps" to limit trade and economic ties with the USSR, an official representative of the French Ministry of External Relations made a special statement which says that the French Government has not given agreement to the measures announced by Washington.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND ON U.S. SANCTIONS

LD271433 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Paris November 27 TASS -- President of France Francois Mitterrand, in an interview to the newspaper LE MONDE, noted "the historical continuity" of Soviet-French relations and declared for their further development. I am against any form of economic blockade against the USSR, he said, and France shall not interrupt its trade with it. I shall honour the obligations, which were signed by our allies, on the so-called strategic goods, but I am against the sale of butter to the USSR to be groundlessly called strategic.

The president emphasized "the importance of negotiations on disarmament and the need of attaining success" and noted that "the Soviet Union naturally displays profound care for its security." Meanwhile, Mitterrand, referring to the interests of France's security, said that he refuses to "include the French Forces into the definition of the balance of forces between East and West".

GREEK EFFORTS TO ABOLISH U.S. BASES STRESSED

LD252018 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] For about 30 years the U.S. war bases have been stationed on Greek territory.

These bases made their appearance in the country in 1953 when the administration in Washington pushed Greece into the cold war and tried to make it a part of the cordon sanitaire around the socialist countries. Since then, the Pentagon-built network system of U.S. war units on Greek territory acquired, in effect, complete independence.

Previous Greek Governments tried to shut their eyes to this situation, presumably in order not to lose the good will of their dominant partner in NATO who throughout this period used the ties of the alliance to achieve expansionist goals.

How do things stand today? The present Greek Government, as soon as it came to power, stated through the prime minister that the U.S. bases in Greece do not contribute to any extent to the country's defense, but on the contrary, could be used in the most negative way against countries which have friendly relations with Greece. Something else: Andreas Papandreou, speaking last October, described the presence of the Americans in Greece as a factor limiting national independence and national sovereignty. The Greek prime minister went on to say that the U.S. bases do not serve the national defense interests of Greece and naturally they (?are not part) of Greece's obligations toward NATO.

One could say that the issue is clear: Athens wants to abolish the foreign war bases on its national territory. However, in the framework of the first round of the talks with the U.S. representatives which ended a few days ago, there was talk about the future status of the U.S. bases in Greece. As Greek Foreign Minister Yiannis Kharalambopoulos said, the Greek Government set out its position at the talks clearly and categorically. According to the press reports, at the moment the talks have not reached the stage when one could say that a further achievement of a final agreement can be ruled out. This mixed-up stand in the opinion of commentators contains a certain pessimistic appraisal of the talks which have taken place. It also shows that the Americans do not want to satisfy the legitimate demands of Greece and persist in their efforts to impose conditions advantageous for the Americans for preserving the bases and that they intend to maintain indefinitely their military presence on Greek territory.

Meanwhile, a movement has gained momentum throughout the country for abolishing the U.S. war bases in Greece. Numerous resolutions are being sent today to the Greek political parties of the left adopted by various public, trade union, women's, youth and student organizations, demanding the elimination of the U.S. war bases from Greek territory. In order to be in a position to correctly judge the stand of their government and the intentions of the U.S. side, the Greeks want to know what has happened and what is going to happen at the negotiating table. Thus retired Brigadier (Thomopoulos), member of the Presidium of the Panhellenic Committee for Action for the Abolition of Foreign Bases, stated at a recent news conference in Athens: The people must be informed about what is going on at the talks so that they can support the government and repel the attempts to exert pressure, which we can expect to be powerful and comprehensive.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE PRAISES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD291840 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- "The Zionists' chief aim is to destroy the Palestinians in order to aggrandize territorially their state at the expense of Arab lands. But we continue to fight for the return of our legitimate land.... We believe in our victory", said Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission in Moscow, in an interview published by today's IZVESTIYA on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.

"The recent developments", Ash-Sha'ir said, "forced us to resolutely take up arms again: Israel started an aggression against Lebanon, which continued for three months. The USA, which supports Israel, is an indirect guilty party responsible for the war. Between these two countries there exist close ties in different fields... The U.S. policy is spearheaded against the national liberation movements in the Middle East as well as on the Asian and African continents. That is why the USA is constantly arming Israel, arming it to the teeth, in order to make the Israeli Army one of the strongest in the world".

"But, Ash-Sha'ir said further, we are not alone in our struggle. We have on our side the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, and the whole of progressive mankind. Time has proved that the USSR is a true friend of the Palestinian people. More than any other, your country provides us with material and moral assistance. It is no secret that our units fight with Soviet weapons. Your country is helping us with medicines and all the necessary things. Wounded Palestinian fighters undergo treatment in the Soviet Union. Is this not added proof of the support for our just struggle! The USSR has always supported the PLO on the international arena, including in the United Nations. About two thousand Palestinian students now study in the Soviet Union."

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir praised the Soviet proposals aimed at resolving the Palestinian question and achieving a settlement to the Middle East crisis. "We are confident, he said, that the friendly ties between the USSR and the PLO, between the Soviet and the Palestinian peoples will gain in strength from year to year."

WPC ISSUES STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR PLO

LD292234 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Helsinki November 29 TASS -- The World Peace Council has expressed its full support to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine led by the PLO for its rights.

In a statement released on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine, it said that U.S. proposals for a Middle East settlement were fallacious by their nature. They did not mention the pullout of Israeli troops from Lebanon and other occupied Arab lands and they rejected Palestinians' right to exercise self-determination and set up a state of their own.

The World Peace Council strongly condemned Israeli invaders' reprisals and discriminatory policy in Lebanon, which was aimed at splitting the Palestinian people, driving it from its homeland and annexing more Palestinian territories.

The World Peace Council urged the progressive-minded world public to step up action to secure an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and other occupied Arab territories and the exercise of the national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the formation of an independent state on the basis of U.N. resolutions.

GIFTS PRESENTED TO PALESTINIAN RED CRESCENT

LD271740 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus November 27 TASS -- Tents, medicaments, several thousand sets of clothing for schoolchildren, footwear, blankets and other prime necessities, all sent to the Palestinian people as a gift from Soviet public organisations, were handed over to representatives of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society at a ceremony here today.

The aid, coming from the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Peace Fund and the USSR Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, was flown in here by a plane of the Soviet airline Aeroflot which was made available specially for this mission.

Speaking at the gift-presentation ceremony, Mahmud al-Khalidi, a member of the PLO Central Committee and PLO representative to Syria, emphasised that the Soviet public organisations' humane act on the eve of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people is further, striking and convincing evidence of the immutability of the Soviet Union's stand for supporting the Palestinian people in their struggle to ensure their inalienable lawful rights.

The PLO representative denounced U.S. support to Israel and emphasised that the "Reagan plan" for a Middle East settlement spells great danger to Arab nations since it is directed against their lawful rights and interests and pursues the ultimate goal of establishing U.S. domination over the Middle East peoples and their natural wealth.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN AL-BIQA' REGION FORESEEN

LD282240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Correspondent Leonid Rassadin report from Beirut]

[Text] According to reports from Sawfar, a mountainous area southeast of the Lebanese capital, the situation there is becoming increasingly tense. Its main populated area, 'Alayah, has again been subjected to artillery fire. I would like to remind you that this sector is occupied by the Israeli interventionists. It is they who are continually provoking clashes between the armed right-wing Christian units and Druzes, one of the Muslim communities of Lebanon.

The Lebanese press links Tel Aviv's desire to aggravate the situation in Sawfar with the current Near East mission of Philip Habib, a White House special envoy. Beirut's newspaper L'ORIENT LE JOUR notes: It is no accident that Washington is now expressing pessimism regarding the desire of the Lebanese authorities to maintain order in that mountainous area by themselves.

According to the local observers, the U.S. envoy, and consequently the U.S. Administration, are obviously looking for a pretext in order to justify further occupation by the Israeli aggressors of Sawfar and a number of other areas of Lebanon. The tense situation in the Al-Biqa' Valley in the east of the country also draws one's attention. There are sectors there where the positions of the interventionists and of the Syrian troops of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon are only several hundred meters apart. In this situation the Israeli command is carrying out military maneuvers in the Al-Biqa' region, using tanks and heavy artillery.

A question arises: Is Israel planning a fresh, widescale aggressive action in that area of Lebanon with the consent of the U.S. Administration in order primarily to exert pressure on Damascus?

One cannot exclude such a development because it is quite clear that Syria's stand on the issue of a just Near East settlement hinders Washington from implementing its plans aimed at the establishment of military and political supremacy over the entire region.

USE OF PETRODOLLARS AS WEAPON ADVOCATED

NC271720 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Andrey Kornev commentary: "Who Do the Petrodollars Serve?"]

[Text] The decline in economic and commercial activity in developed capitalist countries and the stagnation and depression in major economic fields in these countries has led to a noticeable fall in the use of energy, particularly oil. Oil-producing countries that are members of OPEC have been compelled to decrease production of liquid fuel and, as a result, their incomes have fallen.

According to estimates by economists, the losses faced by OPEC member states in 1980 and 1981 with the decrease in oil exports amounted to about $158 million. Nevertheless, surplus petrodollars continued to pile up in the banks, although at a slower rate. In late 1981 the astronomic sum of 355 billion petrodollars were deposited in Western banks, particularly in U.S. banks.

The major depositors are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar -- countries with relatively small populations and limited domestic markets. Because of this their national economies are unable to absorb these petrodollars and put them to use in their interests. In addition, the national banking systems in these countries are not sufficiently developed to be able to circulate hundreds of millions of dollars. The large monopolies and banking concerns of capitalist countries exploited this weakness in the banking systems and organized the flow of this flood of dollars to the West. In this way, they avenged their failure in the eighties when they were forced to hand over oil extraction to the rightful owners -- the Arabs.

Now let us see who benefits from such situations and, more precisely, who do the petrodollars serve? Initially it may seem that the ownership of the deposited wealth has not been affected because the depositors receive annual interest from their capital in the banks. But this is only one side of the coin. The other side, and most important, is that the Arab countries which transfer their petrodolllars to Western banks are no longer the actual owners of their capital and wealth.

Let us give a few examples. Everyone knows that the Arab countries, or the main investers of capital in U.S. banks, signed the Fes declaration, which calls on Israel to halt its expansionist policy, to withdraw from the occupied territories and to ensure the legal rights of the Arab Palestinians. The Fes declaration also demands that Washington stop its support of the Zionists' policy. Despite this, the United States is continuing its manifold assistance to the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. Not only has the United States not stopped its assistance but it is also increasing the delivery of various new weapons, including aircraft which bomb Lebanese cities and villages and turn them into ashes. These airplanes are manufactured by the McDonnell-Douglas corporation, whose budget is provided by the Pentagon from the U.S. Government budget. But as everyone knows, the large part of the U.S. Government budget for military use is provided by loans from the Chase Manhattan Bank -- the same bank in which a large part of the Arab countries' petrodollars are deposited. Therefore, we conclude that the expense for the delivery of U.S. arms to Israel is paid by the Arab countries. In other words, the Arabs' money and capital is being used against the Arabs themselves.

Let us look at another example. When in the late eighties Iran tried to withdraw its deposits from U.S. banks because the United States had harshly interfered in Iran's domestic affairs and supported the counterrevolutionaries, the U.S. Government ordered a freeze on Tehran's deposits. At the time even the U.S. press wrote that Iran's petrodollars had become Iran's hostages in Washington.

Dear listeners, who can guarantee that Washington will not impose similar sanctions on any other Arab country that keeps deposits in U.S. banks? Then what solution is there? What should be done so that the Arabs' petrodollars will serve the interests of the Arabs themselves and not be used to support an anti-Arab and pro-Israel policy? What should be done so that the Arabs' petrodollars can be turned into a political weapon against imperialist blackmail? Of course, proposing a solution that may be useful for all these cases is to a certain extent difficult. For example, the Persian Gulf countries are now trying to unite their economic efforts in order to decrease their reliance on the West. The experience in oil-producing countries like Algeria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Nigeria are interesting in that these countries are trying to use their petrodollars as best as possible to solve domestic social and economic problems. At any rate, the wise use of petrodollars by the countries that are the true owners is becoming more and more each day a sensitive and pressing problem.

SOVIET-IRANIAN ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION VIEWED

NC261536 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Some time ago Soviet-Iranian talks on the joint use of the water and energy resources of bordering rivers were held in Moscow. During these talks ways to expand cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran in the use of the waters of the Aras, Atrak and Tajan Rivers were specified. Hasan 'Arabzadeh, adviser to the Iranian Energy Ministry, headed the Iranian delegation and Yuriy Smelyakov, chairman of Tekhnopromeksport, headed the Soviet delegation.

The chairman in charge of the permanent commission of Soviet-Iranian economic relations, Vladimir Ivanenko, writes in connection with this: Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran in the use of water and hydroenergetic resources has existed for decades. In 1904 an agreement on the joint use of the waters of the Tajan River was signed between the Soviet Union and Iran. In July 1963 an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries was signed and on the basis of this agreement a hydroelectric generator was built on the Aras River near Nakhichevan and a reservoir dam in the Karagez area.

Vladimir Ivanenko writes: The Aras hydroelectric installations include two generators on the Soviet and Iranian banks on this river. These became operational in 1971 and have been working since then without interruption to the benefit of the peoples of both countries. It is sufficient to say that thanks to the existence of these installations grain and cotton production in adjoining fields doubled. During the past decade the generators of these installations have produced millions of kwh of electricity needed by the economies of both sides. It is interesting to note that the first electrified Iranian railway from Hulfa to Tabriz -- also built with Soviet cooperation -- uses electricity produced by the Aras generator.

During the recent Moscow talks on the expansion of bilateral cooperation in the use of water resources of bordering rivers it was agreed, among other things, to built larger hydroelectric installations -- the Khoda Afarin and Qez Qal'eh on the Aras River -- and a number of other hydroelectrical and technical installations on other border rivers like Atrak and Tajan. Soviet designing and planning organizations prepared technical and economic reports for each of these plans which prove that building these installations is economical.

As a result of the talks held between Soviet and Iranian experts, a protocol on cooperation in the use of the water resources of border rivers was signed by the representatives of both sides.

Vladimir Ivanenko writes in conclusion: The implementation of these plans will undoubtedly bear good results for both sides and will help strengthen the economic independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran and further expand good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

EGYPT HOLDS MILITARY EXERCISES EAST OF SUEZ

PM301333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Egypt: Large-Scale Maneuvers"]

[Text] Major combined arms exercises with combat firing practice have been held in the region of the Sinai passes 100 km east of the Suez Canal, TASS reports.

Taking part were Egyptian tank, missile, artillery and motorized infantry units of the Second Field Army, aircraft, subunits of airborne landing forces and "commandos" and air defense subunits. The troops, the local press reports, were rehearsing elements of a defensive operation.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN LAND RECLAMATION -- A total of another 50,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed in Syria with the help of Uzbek experts. Irrigation installations and state farms are being established on the newly reclaimed lands. Meanwhile, it must be recalled that Uzbek experts have also been helping other countries such as Afghanistan, Mozambique and Vietnam in their effort to develop their agricultural fields and set up their irrigation installations. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Nov 82 GF]

TITARENKO, BAYBAKOV SPEECHES TO SUPREME SOVIET

Titarenko Speech

AU301633 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech by A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Zaporozhskiy Zhovinevyy Electoral Okrug, at the 23 November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies: The peoples of our multinational socialist motherland, united in a fraternal family, confidently follow the Leninist line aimed at the great goal -- communism. The tested leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the inviolable unity of the party with the people guarantee all our victories on this glorious path. No matter what ordeals and difficulties emerge on our way, no matter what turn developments take, the party of the great Lenin has always been and is equal to its historical support mission, and this is why all Soviet people wholeheartedly support its internal and foreign policy.

The whole world had the opportunity to see this again during the days when the Soviet people, paying deeply respectful tribute to the memory of the ardent champion of peace and communism, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, manifested their high political consciousness, even more closely rallied around their own party and its Central Committee, and showed their inflexible determination to implement the program drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress for communist construction.

During these days the Soviet people manifested with new vigor their confidence in the party, in its powerful collective widsom and will. This was convincingly confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary plenum whose entire work clearly attested to our party's monolithic unity, to its unflinching loyalty to the general Leninist line, and to the continuity of the CPSU's political line, a line of peace and creation.

The plenum's decision to elect Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, prominent figure of our party and state, to the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary has been received by the Communists and working people of the Ukrainian SSR, as well as by all Soviet people, with deep satisfaction and unanimous approval. Allow me, esteemed comrade deputies, to warmly congratulate Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on his election to the high post as our Leninist party's leader and Presidium member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to wish him fruitful work for our motherland's glory, for the triumph of the great cause of communism. (applause)

We fully and entirely support the theses and conclusions set forth by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his speech at yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum. The decisions of our party's November 1982 Central Committee plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session will undoubtedly be received by the Soviet people as an urgent guide for action.

Comrade Deputies, what makes the present session particularly significant is the fact that it is taking place on the eve of the outstanding jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union. The achievements of the land of the Soviets in developing the economy, science and culture in the past six decades have convincingly manifested the remarkable fruits of the Leninist nationality policy and the fundamental advantages and enormous opportunities offered by the socialist system, by the Soviet way of life.

The moral and political unity of our society, a society of developed socialism, is stronger than ever, and the international prestige of our great multinational motherland is high.

The working people of the Ukrainian SSR are commemorating the Soviet state's jubilee with new successes in economic and cultural construction. The republic's economy -- a component part of the country's united national economic complex -- is developing in line with the 26th CPSU Congress directives. In the 2 years of the current 5-year period, the national income will rise 4.9 percent and will total this year more than R83 billion. At the same time, the productivity of communal labor will rise 4.8 percent, and this will account for more than 90 percent of the increase in the national income, and for a labor force savings of nearly 1 million. The output of new production items is increasing, quality is improving, and the use of materials in production is decreasing.

Compared with the corresponding period of the last 5-year period, the commissioning of fixed production assets has increased 14 percent, the volume of incomplete construction has decreased, and more than 250 large industrial facilities have been put into operation.

The republic's party organizations and working people are particularly concerned about implementing the USSR Food Program endorsed by the May 1982 CPSU plenum. Great efforts have been made to overcome the difficulties stemming from the unfavorable weather conditions of recent years. The grain crops obtained this year was better than the last one. The per-hectare winter wheat yields averaged nearly 29 quintals. In 11 oblasts, farms overfulfilled the grain procurement plans, and the largest amounts of grain were sold by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kharkov, Poltava, Cherkassy, Donetsk and the Crimean oblasts. The procurements of sugar beets, potatoes and sunflower seeds were larger than last year's.

While critically assessing the work done, the party, soviet and economic organs are paying the utmost attention to the accomplishment of the planned tasks and to the improvement of qualitative indexes in economic development. The reason for this is that agriculture and some other branches have fallen short of some planned targets. At individual enterprises, the rates of increasing production and labor productivity are lower than those provided for by the 5-year plan. Production capacities have not been properly used everywhere, and excesses have been incurred here and there in the use of raw materials, fuel and energy resources.

We consider it our important task to more purposefully pursue the line aimed at raising effectiveness, to make fuller use of the reserves available and of the intensive factors of growth, and to increase the responsibility of cadres in meeting commitments to the state. This is precisely the pattern set for use by the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, as well as by the draft 1983 national economic plan and budget presented to the present session for examination. These documents have been worked out in line with the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress, and they reflect the invariable party line to raise the effectiveness of communal production and, on this basis, to more fully meet the need of the Soviet people. For this reason we have every reason to endorse these highly important documents with amendments and supplements added by permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Corresponding to party directives are also the targets set in the 1983 plan for the Ukrainian SSR. Like the country as a whole, the republic is planning to step up the rates of economic development, to increase the national income, industrial and agricultural production, to expand retail commodity turnover, and to fulfill an extensive program for capital construction. Provisions have been made for further raising the material and spiritual living standards of the people and for increasing the real incomes of the population. In the republic, some 1.3 million persons will improve their housing conditions.

The plan indexes are rather painstaking, and great efforts will be needed to cope with the tasks set. But we will all do our utmost. Having carefully studied our possibilities, we drew up proposals, which are to be examined by the union organs, to make fuller use of the existing capacities at the republic's enterprises and in this way produce additional amounts of phosphorous fertilizers, farm equipment which is in short supply, spare parts and other products. Highly important is the fact that particular attention has been paid in the 1983 plan to the development of branches which are still lagging.

We are highly concerned about the protracted lag in ferrous metallurgy. The republic's party and administrative organs consider it their highly important task to improve the work of enterprises in this branch, to tighten discipline and to make fuller use of internal production reserves. However, frankly speaking, these efforts are frequently of little use becuase of the chronic imbalance between the production plans and the assigned material and technical resources, particularly coke and iron ore. Some fixed assets are obsolete, and this results in the aggregate stoppages and production losses, and the scale of renewing them has been clearly insufficient. What we need in this respect is an urgent and, I would say, more purposeful assistance on the part of the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Attention must also be paid to increasing development rates in the raw material base of the branch, particularly at the iron ore, manganese and refractory materials enterprises. The Ukraine has been consistent in implementing the program drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress for enhancing atomic power production. This has made it possible to substantially improve the structure of the republic's fuel and energy balance, and it will free millions of tons of coal and petroleum for the needs of the national economy. The Zaporozhye atomic energy station has worked out and is putting into effect a continuous and rapid construction method making it possible to significantly shorten the time needed to build atomic energy stations. However, it has been impossible to make full use of the advantages of this method because of the lag in the supplies of individual kinds of power equipment produced by the enterprises of the Ministries of Power Machine Building, of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and of the Electric Equipment Industry.

The republic has been systematically working to put into operation the most up-to-date scientific and technical achievements, primarily scientifically substantiated technologies leaving little or no waste. For example, we have provided an industrial base for the production of complex and high-precision component parts, machines and assemblies from metal powder without mechanical treatment. The production of such component parts requires only a fraction of the labor needed in conventional technologies, and their useful life is much longer. The application of this method last year alone made it possible to save the labor of at least 7,500 workers and more than 60,000 tons of metal. But a wider applicaton of this progressive technology has been hindered because of the slow expansion of facilities for powder production and because of the lack of equipment needed for the production of component parts from powder. We think that, in view of its particular importance, this issue deserves the greatest attention.

There is one more point. Being aware of the great political and social importance of meeting the growing needs of the Soviet people in consumer goods, we in the republic have taken steps to increase their production and to improve their quality. Our above-plan production since the beginning of the current 5-year period has already totaled nearly R300 million. With the active participation of local soviets of people's deputies, more consumer goods have been produced by the plants of the heavy and machine building industries and of other branches. Tasks for producing more of them are being set for all enterprises, irrespective of their departmental subordination. However, needs are growing and people are calling for better quality. At the same time, a number of enterprises, including some under the USSR Ministries of the Light Industry, of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and others, are falling short of this target and are still producing too few consumer goods in proportion to the wage fund.

It is quite right that particular attention has been paid to this issue. And we will do our utmost to improve it.

Comrade Deputies! In the preparations to give a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the collectives of more than 40,000 enterprises, shops, sections, shifts, brigades and farms, and more than 600,000 laborers in the republic have reported on the fulfillment of the 2-year plan of the 5-year period. Active support has been given to the Moscow initiative to mark the jubilee with a communist subbotnik on 18 December. Party organizations and the soviets of people's deputies are making broad use of preparations for the outstanding anniversary to further boost political and labor activity and to strengthen fraternal friendship among the peoples of our great motherland. The republic has warmly responded to the appeal launched at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum -- that everyone should work in such a way as to do at his post and in his life as much as possible and to constantly raise the rates of our systematic creative toil. Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the Ukraine's working people will exert all their forces, skills and experiences to implement our party's Leninist line, the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and to fulfill the 11th 5-year plans. (applause)

Baybakov Concluding Speech

PM301231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 82 Morning Edition pp 3, 7

[Report of "Concluding Address" delivered by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, at the 24 November afternoon joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The Soviet of Nationalities and Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet have discussed in a detailed and comprehensive way the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers for the present session's examination. In the conclusions and coreports of the plan and budget and other standing commissions, and in the deputies' speeches the 1983 plan has received complete approval.

Deputies from both chambers who have spoken at the sessions have emphasized the decisive importance of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum resolution and the speech made at it by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the organization of the plan's fulfillment, the raising of production efficiency and the solution of our society's social questions.

During their examination of the 1983 plan the Plan and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers introduced proposals to increase the production and sale of certain types of consumer goods of a total value of R179.3 million at retail prices. On the USSR Council of Ministers' instructions, allow me to inform you that these proposals have been examined and adopted. Appropriate amendments will be introduced to the 1983 State Plan.

During the examination of the plan in the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions and its discussion at the sessions of both USSR Supreme Soviet chambers a number of important proposals were made which are aimed at a fuller exploitation of the national economy's reserves and potential for increasing the production of certain types of output, especially consumer goods, boosting output quality and resolving a number of issues of the development of certain of the country's sectors and regions.

The conclusions and coreports of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions and the speeches of Comrade Deputies Yermin, Nazarbayev, Tatarchuk and others posed the question of improving the power and heat supply to consumers in Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, and stepping up work for the comprehensive development of the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin. I wish to announce to you that the 1983 plan envisages the commissioning of power capacities in the regions referred to, and also such levels of electric power production as will ensure the consumers' normal power supply. At the same time, in order to enhance the reliability of the power supply to consumers in Kazakhstan and Siberia, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must implement measures which will ensure the reliable working of the Ekibastuz and Yermakovskiy GRES. As for the shortcomings in the development of Kansk-Achinsk coal basin, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosplan will examine them, with the participation of the ministries and departments, and take the necessary decisions. At the same time, I have to note that the solution of the comprehensive development of the Kuybyshev automobile and tractor equipment and carburetor plant depends to no small degree on the local organs, which must establish strict monitoring of the progress of the execution of the decisions taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the development of this important complex, and afford it maximum aid.

The Plan and Budget Commissions' coreports and the speeches of Comrade Deputies Goldin, Sologub, Senkin and others drew attention to the shortcomings in the work of ferrous metallurgy enterprises and to interruptions in deliveries of metal to consumers.

I have to note that the criticism addressed to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is wholly just. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has over a number of years received great help in ensuring the plan-projected volumes of the production of rolled ferrous metals and steel pipes -- as yet, however, without the appropriate yield. In the 1983 plan capital investments for the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy for production construction will increase by over R400 million over the expected fulfillment of the current year; the delivery of manufacturing and mining and transport equipment both for the construction of new enterprises and for the replacement of equipment in service will also increase. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must take effective measures to eliminate shortcomings in the work of subordinate enterprises, principally in the coal tar chemical sector and at mining enterprises.

At the same time it is necessary to draw the attention of the construction ministries, and principally the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, to the systematic violation of planned schedules for the commissioning of capacities owing to delays in construction and installation work, and to demand from them a radical improvement in work on the construction of ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

The Plan and Budget Commissions' conclusion and the speeches of Comrade Deputies Ustiyan, Kozlov and Tsitlidze voiced the necessity of taking measures to reduce losses in agricultural output.

As has already been reported to you, in order to reduce losses in agricultural output the 1983 plan envisages a considerable increase in the commissioning of capacities for the storage of agricultural output, and in particular it is planned to commission 80 percent more potato and vegetable storage area and 260 percent more fruit storage area in comparison with 1980. The allocation of harvesting equipment and transport facilities to kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being increased, which will allow the time taken to gather the harvest and deliver it to storage depots, processing enterprises and trade organizations to be reduced.

At the same time it must be reemphasized that the reducing waste and increasing the consumption of fresh vegetables and fruit depends very much on the operational efficiency of procurement, transport and trade organizations and establishing direct links between the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the processing enterprises and trade organizations, that is, on the initiative of the local economic organs.

The speeches of Comrade Deputy Karpova and others noted that some ministries are still slow to accomplish the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises since they prefer to resolve questions of sector development primarily by means of new construction. These remarks are quite justified.

As you have already heard, the 1983 plan envisaged allocating nearly R24 billion for these purposes, or 10 percent more than the anticipated fulfillment for 1982 and over 5 percent more than the 5-year-plan targets. The proportion of this expenditure will increase to comprise 34 percent of the total volume of state capital investments. At the same time the ministries' attention must be drawn to the fact that the resources allocated for the above aims are by no means being fully utilized. Design estimate documentation is now always of a high quality, as a result of which the economic efficiency of the measures outlined is insufficient.

There have been instances when ministries have restricted the rights of enterprises and associations granted them in the sphere of the independent solution of retooling questions and in the use of production development capital. All these and other shortcomings must be eliminated more speedily.

The speeches of Comrades Deputies Grebenyuk, Khudayberoyyev, Taranov and others and the conclusions and coreports of the Plan and Budget Commissions expressed much serious and justified criticism of the Ministry of Railways.

As you have already heard, for the fulfillment of the established freight shipment plan the Ministry of Railways must take effective measures to eliminate serious shortcomings in the leadership of the railroads' operational activity and in organizing the prompt repair of locomotives and freight cars, and to reinforce technological and labor discipline generally. In addition, the dispatchers and recipients of freight must take decisive measures to eliminate the lengthy above-plan idle time occurring during loading and unloading operations.

In 1983, as in past years, railroad transport will be given considerable assistance in the allocation of material and financial resources to strengthen its material base.

Deputies have requested information on the state of affairs in the development of civil aviation and measures to improve passenger transport. I have to report that the 1983 plan pays great attention to the further development of civil aviation, which in the last 5 years has made great strides. Suffice it to say that during that period the passenger volume has increased by 35 percent.

Civil aviation is equipped with a mighty fleet of modern aircraft and helicopters. It renders great assistance not only in passenger transport, it also does tremendous work in opening up the country's eastern regions, especially West Siberia, by helping oil and gas workers to exploit the natural riches of that very rich region. Aeroflot's contribution to raising crops yields is increasing all the time. Civil aviation has already reached the landmark of treating over 100 million hectares of agricultural lands from the air.

In 1983 the Ministry of Civil Aviation will receive a substantial quantity of new aircraft and helicopters, new runways will be built and the Khabarovsk, Minsk, Kazan and Nikolayev airports will be expanded.

At the same time the union republic councils of ministers should pay more attention to the resolution of many questions connected with the work of civil aviation. Passenger transport, for its part, will increase by 1.5 percent in 1983.

The plan and budget commissions' conclusions, the coreports and the speeches of Comrade Deputies Aksenov and Abdulloyev rightly criticized the work of a construction ministries. In the light of the prevailing situation in construction, the USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with interested ministries, has now been instructed by the USSR Council of Ministers to formulate measures to improve the work of the construction ministries.

Comrade Deputies Grebenyuk, Vagris, Umarov, Yatskov, Andreyeva, Ferensas and others raised the question of the inadequacy of the capital investment allocated for housing construction.

The 1983 plan envisages raising the housing commissioning target by a total of 4.2 million square meters in excess of the 5-year plan and will approximately equal the actual 1981 figure and the anticipated 1982 figure. A further increase in the volume of housing construction does not seem feasible.

Under these conditions, all enterprises and organizations and local soviet ispolkoms must take the most effective measures to ensure the fulfillment of the set targets for the construction of apartment blocks, bearing in mind that in 1981, in terms of apartment blocks actually commissioned, the state construction plan was underfulfilled by nearly 6 million square meters, while in 1982 it is expected that the plan will also be underfulfilled by over 3 million square meters.

The speeches of Comrade Deputies Tatarchuk, Duysheyev, Khudayberdyyev, Umarov, Rudakov, Ferensas, Taranov, Abdurashitov and others raised questions on the allocation of extra capital investments for the construction of certain enterprises, power stations, reservoirs, irrigation systems and other projects. The 1983 plan for the volume of capital investments has been established on the basis of the available material resources and capacities of the construction organizations, and to increase that volume would upset the balance of the plan. In this context all the deputies' proposals on the above question will be examined further during the preparation of subsequent years' plans.

Deputies' speeches also posed other important questions on the country's socioeconomic development and leveled criticism at USSR ministries and departments and, in particular, the USSR Gosplan.

On the government's instruction permit me to say that all the deputies' proposals and comments will be examined attentively; appropriate decisions will be taken on them and the results of the examination will be reported to the deputies.

Comrade Deputies! The present session's discussion of the 1983 State Plan reemphasizes working people's growing interest in the utilization of all national economic reserves, in raising production efficiency in all spheres of the economy and in strengthening state, plan and labor discipline as major conditions of the progressive and dynamic development of the country's economy and of the solution of the 1983 plan's socioeconomic tasks. These proposals are completely in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the session.

Permit me once again to express the confidence that under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people will successfully fulfill and overfulfill the 1983 State Plan targets and will thereby create the conditions for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

PRAVDA ON WORLD REACTION TO ANDROPOV SPEECH

PM010941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Along Lenin's Path"]

[Text] 23 Nov -- The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech delivered at it by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are the focus of attention of the public and mass media in foreign countries. Reporting and publishing in full or in detailed summaries the materials of the plenum, the foreign news agencies, press, radio and television note that, as was stressed in Moscow, Soviet foreign policy has been and will remain as it was defined by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. "Safeguarding lasting peace and defending the peoples' right to independence and social progress are the unaltered goals of our foreign policy," the foreign newspapers quote from the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech. It is pointed out that the plenum confirmed the CPSU's long-term strategy for the period of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole, stressing that concern for Soviet man remains the party's most important policy goal.

"In his speech Yu. V. Andropov gave an exhaustive reply to those Western Sovietologists who have been making assumptions concerning the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state in international affairs following the death of L.I. Brezhnev," the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes. "This reply is absolutely clear: The USSR will undeviatingly adhere to a policy of peace. The Soviet leadership believes that the difficulties and tension which characterize the international situation today can and must be overcome."

As the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated, the party's prime concern will continue to be the consolidation of the socialist community, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) points out. In unity lies our strength and a guarantee of ultimate success even in the gravest trials. All the plans of the community of socialist states are plans of peace and creation.

The steady upsurge of the economy and the improvement of the people's well-being -- that is the CPSU's duty to Soviet people and its international duty, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. In putting the question in this way the party is guided by Lenin's perceptive instruction that we exert our main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary noted with partyminded directness and principledness that at the present stage of the struggle to implement the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Soviet people have hard and strenuous work ahead of them, a commentary in Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes. Criticizing a number of sectors of the national economy which are failing to cope with the plan, the plenum recognized that the main thing is to accelerate work on the improvement of the entire sphere of the leadership of the economy -- management, planning and the economic mechanism.

A central place in the party's plans is occupied by measures connected with implementing the Food Program, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG points out. Thanks to the rural workers' selfless work there has been a marked increase in the grain harvest in the Soviet Union by comparison with last year, a good cotton harvest has been raised and milk production has increased. The plenum directed the Soviet peasants toward solving new tasks.

"It was with close interest that the world public greeted the provisions of Yu. V. Andropov's speech affecting international life," Mongolia's MONTSAME news agency states in a commentary. "The CPSU Central Committee general secretary gave convincing replies to the most burning problems of the present day.

"Mongolia wholly and fully associates itself with the Soviet leader's words: 'A world without weapons -- that is the ideal of socialism.' The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely want the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. This applies wholly and fully to the PRC. The Soviet state treats with great attention every positive response to this position from the Chinese side."

"Moscow rates highly its relations with Delhi," a headline in India's NATIONAL HERALD proclaims. "The CPSU Central Committee general secretary," the newspaper writes, "described relations between India and the Soviet Union as an example of diverse friendly ties which benefit both sides and promote greater stability in the world."

One fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy has been and remains solidarity with the states which have been liberated from colonial oppression and with the peoples defending their independence, Algeria's APS agency notes.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes: Counter to the assertions of some Western figures that the seventies, which elapsed under the sign of detente, were a sort of fortuitous episode in man's difficult history, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary firmly stated: "No, the policy of detente is by no means a stage which has already been traversed. The future belongs to it."

The Soviet Union has again expressed the readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries which respond with reciprocity, West Germany's DPA agency points out. The Soviet leader stated that differences in social systems should not prevent this -- and does not prevent it where there is good will on both sides. As an example he cited the marked progress in the development of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and many West European countries.

A BBC political observer called the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech "dynamic and very important in content." It was stated at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that statements which link the readiness to normalize relations with the demand that the Soviet Union should pay for this by preliminary concessions sound frivolous, to say the least. All are equally interested in preserving peace and detente. That is why agreements with the Soviet Union must be sought on the basis of reciprocity and equal rights.

AP reports: In his speech at the Central Committee plenum the CPSU Central Committee general secretary expressed himself in favor of seeking a healthy basis, acceptable to the sides, for resolving the most complex problems and primarily the problem of curbing the arms race. The U.S. mass media highlight the Soviet leaders' words to the effect that man cannot endlessly tolerate the arms race and wars unless he wants to put his future at stake.

"The Soviet leader," UPI notes, "warned the Reagan administration that it should not expect unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union." THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes on page one an article which begins "Yu. Andropov confirms his loyalty to the policy of detente with the United States." "The CPSU leader stated that the Soviet Union will seek detente in relations with the United States. However, he warned that no one can expect 'unilateral disarmament' from Moscow," the newspaper notes.

Japan's KYODO news agency reports: The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech is distinguished by realism and flexibility. Attention is drawn by the USSR's firm stance with respect to the United States. At the same time the Soviet Union clearly expressed the readiness to respond to Washington's steps aimed at improving bilateral relations.

The newspaper YOMIURI, touching on the strategic nuclear weapons in the possession of the USSR and the United States, writes that the Soviet Union agrees that as a first step on the path toward a future agreement both sides should "freeze" their arsenals and thus create more favorable conditions for continuing talks on the mutual reduction of these arsenals. The newspaper ASAHI stresses that the Soviet Union is fully determined to continue its foreign policy course and that "Moscow remains loyal to the Peace Program."

PONOMAREV WRITES ON NATIONAL QUESTION

AU301421 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary: "Unification Upon a Voluntary, International Basis -- the Soviet Union's Worldwide Historical Experience in Solving the National Question" -- "secured especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO through APN"]

[Text] The solution of the national question in the Soviet Union began in the very first years of the CPSU's activities during the prerevolutionary period. Throughout that period V.I. Lenin wrote numerous works on the national question, and a party line for many years ahead was developed on this issue. Lenin comprehensively explained the stand that the true solution of the national question is linked to the victory of socialism. The essence of this problem, he stressed, lies in the liquidation of the exploitation of working people, in the establishment of full equality of the nations, in their correct self-determination including their separation [otdelyane], in the international unity of the class struggle waged by the proletariat to achieve socialism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked a drastic change in the destinies of all peoples in Russia. As early as the first legal acts of the Soviet Government decisive steps were made toward the full liberation of the formerly oppressed nationalities. Their equality under the law was ensured, and in the long run, the final goal of their equality in actual fact was also ensured. Lenin stressed that the proclamation of the nationalities' right of self-determination, including their separation, was being incorrectly confused with the question of the expediency of separation, since the proletariat, under different, equal conditions, prefers unification into one great and strong state, based on a voluntary and truly democratic, international foundation.

The First Congress of the Soviets of the USSR, which was held on 30 December 1922, was the logical result of the unification movement of the fraternal countries. The envoys of four Soviet republics -- the Russian Federation (RSFSR), Ukraine, the Transcaucasian Federation (including Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia) and Belorussia confirmed a declaration and an agreement for the establishment of the Union of the SSR. The creation of the USSR, as it is stressed in the CPSU Central Committee decision on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, is the real embodiment of Lenin's ideas and of the Leninist principles of national policy.

The Soviet state was facing the following task at that time: eliminating the differences in the economic and cultural development standards of the nationalities, since this would be the only prerequisite likely to ensure their true equality. This task could be accomplished only with the comprehensive assistance of the Russian proletariat. The Russian people, who suffered destruction and starvation themselves, nevertheless invested tremendous material resources in the upsurge of the nationalities in the fringe areas.

They sent thousands of workers and specialists to those areas, who generously lent their knowledge and experience to the people. Thanks to their assistance, the former fringe area nationalities succeeded in a few years in accomplishing tasks for which they would have needed an entire epoch under different conditions.

Deeply progressive changes occurred in the life of all nations and nationalities, in their economic, social and cultural relations. Contemporary industry and large-scale agriculture were established. Many nationalities engaged in the construction of socialism by skipping over capitalism. It is a fact of particular importance that in the Soviet republics the number of people from the native population who joined the ranks of the workers class considerably increased -- which was a main prerequisite for strongly promoting the drawing closer together of nations and nationalities within the country.

Flexible and varied general forms of Soviet national state leadership were created, which were in conformity with the interests of each nationality and of society as a whole. The tremendous changes in the economic and sociopolitical life of the Soviet peoples also benefitted from the contribution of the cultural revolution. Illiteracy belonged to the distant past. Over 50 nations who did not have their own alphabet acquired it. Nations and nationalities of a new, socialist type were established.

In the process of these profound changes in all sectors of the country's life a new historical community of people was established within only one decade of socialist construction. This is the community of Soviet people, which unifies all classes and social groups, all nations and nationalities -- on the basis of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The main trend in the development of national relations in the USSR at the contemporary stage of development is the further, comprehensive development and drawing closer together of the Soviet nations. The conclusion drawn at the 26th CPSU Congress on the establishment of a classless structure within the historical framework of developed socialism clearly demonstrated the future prospects of further consolidation of the social and international unity of the Soviet people. It is precisely in light of this conclusion that we are discussing the question of the nations' future. The establishment of classless socialist nations will obviously be a new historical achievement. This new social quality will become an even broader and more solid basis of their cohesion and for their progress within the framework of the entire Soviet people as a social and international community.

The cultural upsurge of all peoples in the USSR is being implemented by the contribution of all nations to the national cultural fund, as well as due to the development of the nationalities' individual cultural achievements, by overcoming the outdated and backward cultural elements and by reviving the most valuable traditions. A culture which is only aimed at preserving the traditions of the past, instead of enriching them with the spirit of the contemporary era and with the achievements of other cultures, will inevitably remain backward and will be doomed to stagnation and provincialism. In other words, the golden era of the comprehensive development of the peoples in our country does not lie in the past, but in the present and in the future, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out.

The national question is one of the key problems in the development of human society. Therefore the theory and practice of the transformation of national relations in the USSR has assumed a worldwide historical significance. These relations are exerting a tremendous impact upon the peoples' struggle for national independence, for freedom and for equal rights.

The Marxist-Leninist parties are the most resolute and consistent fighters for national rights based on full equality. The struggle for equal national rights is an inseparable part of the world's social innovation in our era and, as a result of this, it is a struggle waged by the communists for a better future of mankind. The struggle for the establishment of just international relations represents an importance factor for the successful resistance against the policy of imperialism which is aimed at an aggravation of the international atmosphere, a factor in the struggle against the military danger and the arms race.

The Soviet experience in the sphere of national building is fully reflected in the activities of the fraternal parties, in the countries of the socialist community, in the social life of these countries and in the practice of their interstate relations.

The public, state and political figures and parties of the liberated countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America show keen interest in the Soviet Union's experience in resolving the national question. Here the national question is quite acute. The mutual link between the solution of the national question in the liberated countries and the choice of their sociopolitical development is now particularly clear. They face the problem of whether to "repeat the past," in other words, the path toward a capitalistic development with its adherent national hostility and inequality, exploitation of the working people, poverty and hunger, or to undertake the new road traced for the first time by the Great October -- the road to socialism, where there is no ground for social conflicts, where the friendship and equality among the nations became a law on social development and where there is no exploitation of man by man.

A Landmark of International Importance

In all aspects of the national question in the various countries, the experience of the USSR and the countries of real socialism is the landmark and valuable support in searching for a way for its solution. To summarize, the international plan of this experience primarily consists of the following:

First -- The example of the greatest country in the world, a country of tremendous national variety, has indisputably proved the realistic possibility for setting up mutual relations among the nations and nationalities of a qualitatively new type, based on the principle of equality, justice and friendship. It has also convincingly been shown that such mutual relations are a mighty factor for social progress.

Second -- It has been theoretically substantiated and practically proved that the struggle for resolving the national question is unbreakably linked with the struggle for the social emancipation of the working people.

Third -- The achievement of a true equality among the nations involves a realization of their right to self-determination, an establishment of their own state, the right to determine their socioeconomic system by themselves and to build up their relations with the other countries and people in a sovereign manner. Only a voluntary union of nations and peoples that are included in a multinational state could be a sound political base for the development of such a multinational state.

Fourth -- There can be no full and sound political liberation of the nations if it is not combined with reforms in socioeconomic relations and with a realization of economic equality. Of particular importance is the realistic possibility that the peoples, something which has been proved in practice, can achieve socialism without passing through the capitalistic stage of development, by omitting or substantially curtailing this stage.

Fifth -- The establishment of national equality is closely linked with the nature of the country's political system.

The closer it is to the true people's power and the more it attracts the mass working people toward their participation in the activities of the public and state, the greater horizon it opens for resolving the tasks of national revival in the countries which hae undertaken the road to independent development.

Sixth -- In order to justly resolve national problems it is necessary to have a conscientious, organized and goal-oriented political vanguard capable of correctly understanding and expressing national interests and to harness the people's energy in such a way so that their efforts are united with the efforts of the other peoples in the international struggle against imperialism and for national freedom and social progress. A party is needed that will express the interests of the workers class and of all working people and that will be guided by scientific socialism. And finally, the seventh: Long practice has shown how important the party's goal-oriented work is in educating the working people and all nationalities in the spirit of internationalism and in instilling in the people's awareness the ideas of friendship and fraternity among the peoples.

Everything said here so far does not, of course, exhaust the entire concrete abundance of the Soviet experience which is particularly multifaceted and comprises various phases of historic development. The CPSU is far from the idea of proposing to the other peoples that they copy the Soviet models without taking into consideration concrete historic conditions, place and time. Each people and each country has the right to draw from the experience of the USSR what they consider necessary and useful.

WRITERS' UNION CHAIRMAN ON LOYALTY TO PARTY

PM301219 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 46, 17 Nov. (Signed to Press 15 Nov 82) p 3

[Georgiy Markov article: "The Party -- Our Helmsman"]

[Text] ...I leaf through "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands," "Reminiscences" -- from whose pages both the noble image of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that ardent patriot, true continuer of Lenin's great cause and outstanding fighter for peace, emerges vividly and clearly. And I remember Leonid Ilich's words when he was presented with the Lenin Prize: "I was raised by our Leninist party. I find all my conscious life in the ranks of Communists. That is why I wrote mainly about them -- about the active fighters and their ideological convictions and spiritual beauty." The party and people were the central characters in L.I. Brezhnev's books because his personal destiny is inseparable from the people's destiny and the party's cause was his cause. The party and people placed him in the frontline of the struggle for communism. And today, now that Leonid Ilich is not longer with us, his remarkable life, his multifaceted activity and his vivid personality itself provide an example of selfless, indefatigable service to the motherland, the people and the party.

The party is our helmsman. What a wealth of meaning is in these words! Under the banner of Lenin's great party we follow the path of creation, the road of peace and social progress. Our country's working people have repeatedly seen for themselves that at any turn of events and in the face of any trials the party of communists remains up to its historical mission. Loyalty to Lenin's course and the ideals of communism is the guarantee of steady progress.

"The Soviet people see the party as their tried and tested collective captain [vozhd], wise leader and organizer," says the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet poeple. "...The unshakable unity of the party and poeple has been and remains the source of Soviet society's insuperable strength."

The continuity of our party's course was reaffirmed by the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum. At the plenum Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, a former comrade in arms of L.I. Brezhnev, was unanimously elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In his speech at the plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said: "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life came to an end at a time when his thoughts and efforts were directed toward the resolution of the major tasks of economic, social and cultural development defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. The implementation of these tasks and the consistent execution of the domestic and foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state which was elaborated under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's leadership are our prime duty."

Soviet writers have always been the party's loyal helpers at all stages of communist creation. An active life stance and public-spiritedness prompt the country's writers to use the means available to literature to intervene in reality, to seek to influence its processes and take part in the resolution of the urgent tasks set by the party. The party has created the most favorable atmosphere possible for fruitful labor by the creative intelligentsia and for the flourishing of the talent of masters of literature and art.

I was a delegate to the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, and at each of them questions of the development of multinational Soviet literature and art were examined along with other questions of statewide significance. The 25th CPSU Congress noted with satisfaction that our contry's artistic intelligentsia makes an increasingly weighty contribution to the cause of building a communist society -- the cause of the whole party and people. And at the 26th congress it was stated that in recent years many talented works have emerged and that there is a new rising tide in Soviet art.

Evidence of the party's constant, intent, daily attention toward our literature and of the further devleopment and continuation of Leninist methods of party leadership is provided by the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolutions of recent years -- "On Literary and Artistic Criticism," "On Work With Creative Young People," "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," and the recent resolution "On the Creative Ties Between Literary and Artistic Journals and the Practice of Communist Building." The country's litterateurs regard these party documents as a long-term program for their work. People involved in multinational Soviet literature see it as their duty to work with a still greater sense of responsibility, exactingness and effort.

We Soviet litterateurs, accepting wholeheartedly the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers address to the Communist Party and the Soviet people and the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, are today thinking about how best to justify the trust of the people and party with our labor and our creativity.

The end of December sees the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The works of art created in all the republics in 78 languages of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups testify to the further flourishing of national Soviet literatures.

Books by Soviet writers are addressed to a readership of many millions of people all over the planet, revealing the truth about our way of life and upholding our high ideals. The litterateurs of the land of the soviets, participating actively in the struggle to preserve peace which is tirelessly waged by the CPSU, strive to ensure with their weapons -- the pen and the ardent word -- that the lethal clouds of a new world war never darken the planet's sky and that honest people in all countries can live and work in peace. There is no more important task at present than to crush the sinister plans of the instigators of a new world conflagration.

Soviet people are on the labor vigil of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The hearts of millions of people are filled with determination to implement the party's plans. We look to tomorrow with confidence.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia are today rallying their ranks still more closely around the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. And each litterateur, aware of his lofty duty, will strive to create the books our people and party needs, works which will bear the imprint of the heroic image of our remarkable contemporary -- creator and builder.

KOSYGIN MEMORIAL PLAQUE UNVEILED IN MOSCOW

LD301918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] A memorial plaque to Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, an eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, has been festively unveiled today in Moscow. It is fixed on house No 3 in Granovskaya Street, where he lived from 1942 to 1968.

On the memorial plaque, executed in bronze, is a sculptured relief of Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin.

A meeting was held at which representatives of party and public organizations of the capital spoke.

REPORTAGE ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Opening of Sixth Session

LD301134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Today the work of the sixth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet began in the Great Kremlin Palace.

The session was opened by Deputy Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. He said that our party and the entire Soviet people have suffered a grave loss. Recently we saw off on his last journey Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the very great [krupneyshiy] political figure of our time, an indefatigable fighter for peace and friendship of peoples.

Those present devoted a minute's silence to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memory.

Deputies confirmed the agenda for the session and its order of work. Matters put forward for discussion are the election of the deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1983 and the progress of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1982, the State Budget of the RSFSR for 1983 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget for 1981 and confirmation of RSFSR Supreme Soviet decrees.

Television Report

LD301612 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 30 November, in its Vremya newscast, carries a report on the opening of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session and showing Andropov, Tikhonov entering the hall and taking their places in the presidium.

After shots of deputies in the hall, on the presidium from right to left can be seen Andropov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov and Gromyko in the second row (first row contains unidentified figures); Solomentsev, Romanov, Grishin and Pelshe in the third row; Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Demichev, and Dolgikh in the fourth. Zimyanin, Rusakov and Ryzhkov can been seen sitting in the second row separated from Andropov by an aisle. In addition, there are views of speakers at the session.

Maslennikov Report

LD301116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] At the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan, in his report on the draft plan for the economic and social development of the republic for 1983 stressed that it was formulated in accordance with the country's national economic plan, which was confirmed at the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session.

In accordance with the CPSU's economic strategy a higher rate of development of the national economy, the improvement of its structure, the consistent and rapid development of the agro-industrial complex and a growth in consumer goods are envisaged in the third year of the 5-year plan. The ministries and departments of the Russian Federation are being set, by comparison with the current year, more intense tasks for the economy of and reduction in the rates of consumption of rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals; electrical and thermal energy; fuel; construction and other materials. The November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that economy and a thrifty attitude toward the people's wealth is an issue of the reality of our plans: a whole system of practical measures must be provided in order to solve it.

Next year the republic's national income will be increased by 3.7 percent. Almost all the increase is being directed toward the satisfaction of the requirements of the population. The volume of industrial production will rise by 3 percent. Gross agricultural production is planned at a volume of 464 billion, or R3 billion more than the current year. The 1983 plan envisages that the output of consumer goods will amount to about R103 billion. High rates of growth of output of production which enjoys higher demand from the population are planned. It is intended that the range of fabrics, leather footwear and other manufactures should be renewed.

The report gives data about the planned development of all branches of industry and of the agroindustrial comples, and measures for the implementation of the Food Program. In 1983 a 12-percent increase in the gross agricultural production is planned in comparison with the average annual norms over the years 1976-1980. Through the major resources that have been allocated, residential houses in rural areas with a total area of 9 million square meters, and a large quantity of children's preschool establishments clubs and houses of culture are to be constructed.

The third year of the 5-year plan will be marked by a further upsurge in the well-being of the Soviet people. Real incomes of the population will rise by 3.1 percent against an average annual growth of 1.9 percent during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Social funds will reach R77.5 billion. Average monthly pay for workers and office workers will reach nearly R191. Pay for kolkhoz workers will amount to R140 per month. The plan provides for additional expenditure to raise the living standards of the people, amounting to R2.9 billion. The implementation of measures to enhance state aid to families with children and to improve the social security of the working people will be continued. Residential houses with a total area of approximately 60 million square meters within the territory of the republic must be handed over for use. The average provision of total apartment area for each inhabitant will amount to 14 square meters. An increase in the construction of living accomodations through the resources of residential building cooperatives is envisaged.

Concluding his report, Deputy Maslennikov said: A socialist competition by all the people in honor of the glorious anniversary of the Soviet state is developing ever more widely in our country. All Soviet people, rallied closely around the Communist Party, are worthily meeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was shining testimony to the unity of the party and the people and to their firm resolve to implement consistently a course toward the further consolidation of the might of our motherland. In his speech at the plenum, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: All resources at our disposal must be mobilized and there must be extensive propaganda and explanation of the tasks of the 1983 plan. They must find specific expression in their application to the tasks of every enterprise and every laboring collective.

The speaker stressed that the plenum decisions are a militant program of action by the Soviet people in the struggle for the high landmarks of communist construction. He expressed confidence that the working people of the Russian Federation will mark the year 1983 with new accomplishments in the development of the economy and culture and will ensure the country's successful advance along the Leninist path toward communism.

1983 Draft Budget

LD301216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] At the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Bobrovnikov, the republic's minister of finance, read a report on the draft budget of the Russian Federation for 1983. He presented for discussion and confirmation by the deputies the RSFSR Budget for income and expenditure to the sum of R78,122,500,000, with a growth of (?2.7 percent). The draft was drawn up proceeding from the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the indicators of the USSR state budget, and it provides the necessary funds for the plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation for the coming year. The basic resources of the budget, (?R75.5 billion), are directed to the financing of the national economy and the fulfillment of (?frontranking) measures.

The necessary allocations are envisaged for the further development of industry, construction, agriculture, health care, education and other branches, and for the enhancement of the people's material and cultural standard of living. Consistently following a course toward enhancing the people's welfare, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are daily devoting attention to creating the most favorable conditions for the life and spiritual development of the Soviet people. Expenditure on social and cultural measures are envisaged in the RSFSR Budget for 1983 to a sum exceeding R39 billion. In the 3rd year of the 5-year plan the contingent of those studying in schools and groups with an extended day, in professional technical colleges, and also of students in higher educational institutions will increase. The network of nonscholastic [vneshkolynn] institutions, libraries, clubs, museums, culture houses, will receive further development. The material and technical base of health care institutions will be extended and strengthened, which will significantly contribute to the improvement of medical aid for the population. It is planned to extend research into the most important aspects of scientific-technical progress, to enhance their economic efficiency, and to accelerate the introduction of scientific developments in production.

The improvement of the working people's pension security is a topic of constant concern for the party and government, as is the increase in aid to families with children. In the current 5-year plan the minimum amounts of pensions for workers and office workers have been increased, according to age, disability and, in the event of the loss of the breadwinner, the amounts of state benefits to single mothers. From 1 January 1983 increments to pensions will increase according to age for an interrupted period of work at one's enterprise, institution, or organization.

For the payment of pensions and benefits and for other types of social security R17.2 billion is provided from the state social insurance funds, which is 4.9 percent more than the plan for the current year. In addition, almost R1,759,000,000 is allocated for the payment of pensions and benefits to kolkhoz members from the funds of the centralized union fund for the social security of kolkhoz workers.

Deputy Bobrovnikov said in conclusion: Unanimously approving the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the working people of the Russian Federation are full of resolutions to consolidate and enhance the successes attained in the development of the economy and culture of the republic, to develop even more widely the socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the Plan and Budget for 1983, the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The deputies also listened to a coreport of the Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Speakers in Debate

LD302220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The plenipotentiary representatives of multinational Russia, the deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, assembled in the Kremlin today for a session of the republic's supreme organ of state power.

In the debates, deputies stressed that the work of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session is proceeding under the direct influence of the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, of the propositions and conclusions set out in the speech made at the plenum by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The orators introduced the proposal to confirm the republic's draft plan and budget which was presented for them to review as completely in accord with the plans of the 26th party congress.

Those who spoke from the rostrum today were Trofimov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Labetskiy, deputy chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; Nezhdanov, leader of an integrated builders brigade from Tyumen Oblast; Rusakova, agronomist on the 22d CPSU Congress Kolkhoz, Vladimir Oblast; Kozlov, secretary of the AUCCTU; Trofimuk, first deputy chairman of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Cherepanov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and other deputies.

Discussion of the draft plan for economic and social development of the RSFSR and the republic's budget for 1983 will continue at tomorrow's session.

Session Continues

LD011020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Summary] "The RSFSR Supreme Soviet continues its work in the Kremlin. With prolonged applause, the deputies and guests greeted Comrades Romanov, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov and Ryzhkov." The deputies are discussing the plan and budget for 1983. (Yudayev), head of the Bashneftekhimzavody production association spoke about socialist competition successes in Bashkiria. "The deputy made a complaint against the railwaymen, who are reducing the volume of the association's products being transported." (Rzhibayev), a kolkhoz chairman from Saratov Oblast, spoke about his farm's achievements in growing grain. Other speakers were Melnikov, second secretary of Komi Obkom; (Tsinetov), chairman of the Kamchatka Oblispolkom; (Uchaykin), chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mordovia; and others.

Laws, Decrees Adopted

LD011350 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Dec 82

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The Sixth Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work at 1000 [0700 GMT] this morning in the Kremlin. With stormy and continous applause the deputies and visitors received Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov. Continuing yesterday's debate the deputies discussed the state plan for economic and social development and the budget of the republic for 1983. They stressed that the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech by Comrade Andropov are mobilizing the working people of the republic toward successfully implementing the party's outlines, fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan -- the 3d year of which the Soviet people are entering -- and worthily preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The deputies unanimously adopted a law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1983 and a law on the RSFSR State Budget for 1983. Then a report on the confirmation of decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was delivered by Deputy Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet confirmed the decrees and adopted the appropriate laws and decisions. Thereupon, the Sixth Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet 10th Convocation completed its work.

UKRAINIAN CPSU CC PLENUM HELD 29 NOVEMBER

Report on Shcherbitskiy Address

LD011108 Kiev in Ukranian to North America 2200 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee was held today. Addressing the meeting, Central Committee First Secretary Vladimir Shcherbitskiy said that the Communist Party and Soviet people have suffered a great loss from the death of Leonid Brezhnev, our motherland's glorious son, outstanding leader of the Communist and workers' movement and ardent fighter for peace and communism.

Participants in the meeting honored the memory of Leonid Brezhnev by a minute of silence. He gave all of his life to the service of the working people, to the implementation of the party's general line and to the strengthening of the might and prestige of our state.

The people of the Ukraine will never forget that many years of Leonid Ilich's life and work were directly connected with our republic. The name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, will forever be preserved in our hearts.

The extraordinary plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on 12 November, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, went on to say, vividly justified the Central Committee's desire to pursue the domestic and foreign policy designed under the guidance of Leonid Brezhnev. This desire, as well as the continuity of the Communist Party's policy, were reflected in the unanimous decision of the plenary meeting to elect Yuriy Andropov to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of participants in the full-scale meeting in Kiev of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy pledged that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and all Communists of this republic will do their utmost to fulfill the resolutions adopted by the CPSU congresses and will spare no efforts to improve the life of the Soviet people.

The plenary meeting in Kiev discussed the following points on the agenda: on the tasks of the Communist Party organization in the Ukraine concerning the fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum; on the Ukrainian SSR plan and Budget for 1983; on the Ukrainian SSR Food Program up to 1900.

Taking part in the debate on these issues were Vitaliy Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee; Vitaliy Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance; Boris Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Georgiy Mastak, foreman from Voroshilovgrad Oblast; Vladimir Rechinskiy, kolkhoz chairman from Vinnitsa Oblast; and others.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy then summarized the results of the plenary meeting and the plenum adopted relevant resolutions on the topics under discussion.

Remarks on Stockbreeding

AU011116 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Stockbreeding is an important front. While speaking about the state of affairs in stockbreeding at the November plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the good organization of cattle wintering and the thrifty use of fodder were of decisive importance in this respect. The Crimean stockbreeders have prepared well for their work in the cold season. In recent years, the oblast's annual per-cow yields have averaged 2,900-3,000 kg of milk.

SESSION OF UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET HELD 30 NOV

LD301830 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet was held today. The deputies discussed the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for 1983 and the republic's budget for the 3d year of the 5-year period.

Reviewing the tasks ahead, speakers underlined that the comprehensive intensification of production and the achievement of the highest results, while reducing all forms of expenditure, is the most important. The chief index of efficiency -- an increase in labor productivity -- must reach three percent next year. In agriculture, attention will be concentrated on increasing food resources and the production of raw materials. The task was also set to saturate the market with products that would respond to the population's demands both in terms of their variety and quality.

Taking part in the session's work was Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK CPSU CC PLENUM 29 NOV

GF291930 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The eighth plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee was held today. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report on the tasks of the republic's party organizations for further developing agriculture and livestock in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums. Comrades Musakhanov, Tashkent Obkom first secretary; Kamalov, first secretary of the Karakalpak party committee; Karimov, Bukhara Obkom first secretary; Urkinbayev, Uzbek minister of agriculture; Khudaybergenov, Khorezm Obkom first secretary; Gaipov, Kashka-darya Obkom first secretary; Mamarasulov, Andizhan Obkom first secretary; (Hazimov), general director of the Agroindustrial Department Imeni Lenin; Ashuraliyev, Samarkand Obkom first secretary; Khaydurov, Syr-darya Obkom first secretary; (Fergashev), (Leningiyskiy) Raykom first secretary; Umarov, Fergana Obkom first secretary; Baymirov, Dzizhak Obkom first secretary; and Dzhurabekov, Uzbek minister of land reclamation and water resources, addressed the plenum.

The plenum heard a report on the complex plan of economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1983 presented by Comrade Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, and another report on the State Planning Committee, and another report on the State Budget of the Uzbek SSR [words indistinct] and the fulfillment of the State Budget during 1981 presented by Comrade Muratkhodzhayev, Uzbek minister of finance. Comrades Karimov, Surkhan-darya Obkom first secretary; [name distinct], Novoy Obkom first secretary; Kazimov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tashkent city People's Deputies Council; Kamalo, Namangan Obkom first secretary; (Dzhisotok), chairman of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic Council of Ministers; and Kurbanov, Uzbek minister of light industry, participated in the discussion of the reports.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the plenum.

The plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee unanimously adopted corresponding resolutions on the questions discussed. The plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee discussed an organizational question. The plenum of the Central Committee elected Comrade Ashurov, chairman of the State Cooperative Union of the Uzbek Council of Ministers for the Construction of Kolkhozes and [words indistinct], to candidate membership of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. With this, the plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee ended its work.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION 30 NOVEMBER

Report on Session

GF301622 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The 6th session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was held in Tashkent today. The morning meeting began at 1000. The meeting was attended by state officials; Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; member and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Comrades Aytmuratov, Anisimkin, Musakhanov, Osetrov, Salimov, Usmankhodzahayev, Khudayberdyyev, Makhmudova, Melkumov and Umarov; and members of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The meeting was opened by Deputy Khodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies and guests had a moment of silence in honor of the memory of the salient political and state figure of the age Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

During the course of the day, Deputy Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, addressed the meeting with a report on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR for 1983 and the progress of fulfilling of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR for 1982. Uzbek finance minister, Deputy Muratkhodzhayev, presented a report on the State Budget of the Uzbek SSR for 1983 and the fulfillment of the State Budget in 1981. The deputies also heard a report on the budget by the Planning Commission of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet presented by Deputy Mukhamedov, deputy chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission. The reports were widely discussed. The deputies spoke about the unanimous support for the implementation of the decisions of the November [1982] CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum and raised questions, the solution of which necessitates further success in implementing the plans of the party and the (?people).

The Sixth Session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the State Plan and the State Budget for 1983, a statement on the execution of plans during 1982 and a statement on fulfillment of the State Budget in 1981. The republic's Supreme Soviet formed a permanent energy commission for following up the edicts of the Supreme Soviet which are to be issued by the current and other sessions. The Sixth Session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet has concluded its work.

Rashidov Present

LD301840 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A session of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet was held today. It was pointed out that next year it is planned to bring into production capacities at the Tashkent tractor production association, the Margilan Atlas silk production association and other large projects. The production of meat, milk, eggs and other animal products is planned to be increased by 10-25 percent. Particular attention is being paid to the further development of private subsidiary holdings. Housing construction will be implemented at a great rate: 6 million square meters of housing will be commissioned.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the session.

TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 30 NOV

LD301514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum which took place today in Dushanbe discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee's November plenum and determined the tasks of the republican party organization. The rapporteur, Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers spoke of the need to further increase production efficiency and for better use of reserves which are still considerable. In general, the republic's industry is working ahead of current plans, although one enterprise in five still has not fulfilled the 10-month tasks.

Farmers are close to fulfilling the year's plan for cotton harvest. Plenum participants adopted the draft state plan for economic and social development and the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1983.

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO BEGIN 1 DEC

GF281836 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] The 6th Session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, will take place at the meeting hall of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet at 1000 on 1 December. Registration of the deputies of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet [words indistinct] will take place at the hall of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from 1000 to 2000 on 29 and 30 November. [words indistinct]

KAZAKHSTAN KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

LD291050 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The fourth plenum of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee was held in Alma-Ata today. A report on the tasks of the republican Komsomol organization in further improving the international and patriotic upbringing of young people in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party was delivered by Abdurakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee.

In response to the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the Komsomol and all the young people of the republic are rallying still closer around their party and its Central Committee. Young men and women unanimously support and warmly approve of the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which confirmed the immutability of the party's domestic and foreign policy. They are displaying high awareness and organization in resolving the tasks of communist construction. The movement entailing shock work, knowledge, initiative and creation by young people in the 11th 5-Year Plan is spreading. Hundreds of thousands of young workers are taking part in the vigil of 60 shock weeks in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Thousands of multinational youth collectives are working at enterprises, sovkhozes and kokhozes and at Komsomol shock labor projects in the republic. Already 3,500 of them have fulfilled the tasks of the second year of the quinquennium.

The friendship between the Kazakhstan Komsomol and the Komsomol organizations of the fraternal union republics is growing stronger. Komsomol committees are working on the ideological hardening of young people, on molding a scientific world outlook in young people, on a profound, creative study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and other party documents. Thousands of young men and women are actively participating in Leninist classes on an inviolable union of free republics and in sociopolitical lectures on friendship of Leninist [word indistinct].

The plenum stressed the importance of further improvement in the communist upbringing of Komsomol members and young people. A number of primary Komsomol organizations are not making full use of the possibilities for improving the ideological tempering of young men and women. Komsomol officials, teachers at higher education establishments, scientists and specialists are not being involved enough in propagating the Soviet way of life. International friendship clubs are not functioning everywhere, at industrial enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and institutions. There are shortcomings in atheistic propaganda.

The plenum set republican Komsomol committees and primary organizations the task of relentlessly eradicating the shortcomings and making effective use of all the opportunities for international and patriotic education of young people.

(Merkushin), deputy head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

ARMENIAN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION 30 OCT

GF241916 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers held a session on 29 October during which it reviewed the 9-month results of the execution of the 1982 Armenian SSR State Plan for Socioeconomic Development and the State Budget.

G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and D.A. Dzhanoyan, minister of finance, addressed the session on these topics.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers noted that the republic's workers have fulfilled socialist emulation -- in order to appropriately welcome the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union -- and have fulfilled and overfulfilled the 9-month plan for 1982. The industrial production volume plan has been 102.9 percent fulfilled and the product plan 102 percent. The increase in industrial production compared to the same period in 1981 was 4.7 percent instead of the 4.1 percent forseen by the annual plan.

The state capital investment plan for production centers was 89.6 percent fulfilled and the agricultural development plan 90 percent. Construction work at the republic's most important centers is insufficient. Out of 60 construction projects installation work at only 17 have been executed.

The Armenian SSR State Budget revenues have been achieved by 103.3 percent. A total of R43.4 million over the plan target has been achieved.

The Ministries of Industry and Rural Construction, the Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work and the other cable, installation and construction organizations have been ordered to improve construction production, taking into consideration the full use of internal reserves, and improve the quality of construction installation work.

F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER OF LENIN TO YEREVAN

GF301936 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The newspapers today have published the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of Lenin to Yerevan city. The Armenian SSR's capital earned this high award for its services to the revolutionary movement, to the reinforcement of Soviet rule in Armenia; its great contributions in the victory over the fascist aggressors during the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945, and the successes achieved by the city's workers in the economic and construction fields.

KUNAYEV AT KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Information Report

WA180940 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Information Report Concerning the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan"]

[Text] On 14 October 1982 the regular 7th Plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was held.

The Plenum listened to and discussed the report by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, entitled "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Achieving a Further Increase in the Production of Grain, Fodders, and Products of Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Requirements of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Instructions and Recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev."

Those who took part in the discussion of the report were Comrades V.P. Demidenko, First Secretary of the Kustanay Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP: V.A. Liventsov, First Secretary of the Aktyubinsk Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; A.A. Askarov, First Secretary of the Chimkent Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; V.T. Stepanov, First Secretary of the North Kazakhstan Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; O.S. Kuanyshev, First Secretary of the Kokchetav Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; K.M. Aukhadiyev, First Secretary of the Alma-Ata Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP: Ye.N. Auyelbekov, First Secretary of the Turgay Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; U.K. Kushekov, First Secretary of the Guryev Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; K.A. Taukenov, First Secretary of the Atbasarskiy Rayon Party Committee, Tselinograd Oblast; B. Mustapayeva, rice-grower from the Chirkeyliyskiy Sovkhoz, Terenozekskiy Rayon, Kzyl-Orda Oblast; K.U. Medubekov, chairman of the presidium of the Eastern Branch of VASKHNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin]; N.N. Golovatskiy, chairman of the 40 Let Oktyabrya [40 Years of October] Sovkhoz, Panfilovskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast; Ye.I. Dzherembayev, Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Management, Kazakh; and V.A. Guncharov, chief of Glavrissovkhozstroy.

The Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee adopted a decree on the question that was discussed.

The Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee accepted for guidance and strict execution the instructions and recommendations of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev concerning questions of agriculture, and expressed the firm conviction that the party, soviet, and economic agencies, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, the Communists, and all the workers in the republic would spare neither their efforts nor their energy for the practical implementation of the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and our country's Food Program, and would mark by new labor successes the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee concluded its work.

Kunayev Speech

WA180945 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 82 pp 2-3

["Text" of speech by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, Comrade D.A. Kunayev: "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Achieving a Further Increase in the Production of Grain, Fodders, and Products of Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Requirements of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Instructions and Recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] At the beginning of his report Comrade D.A. Kunayev characterized the great political and economic significance of the question being discussed by the regular plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

The entire peculiarity and acuity of the moment, he emphasized, lies in the fact that we are obliged to consider this question from all sides in the aspect not only of the well-known decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, but also the recent instructions and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, as well as the specific results of the work done during the past two years, linking all this with the rate of practical fulfillment of our country's Food Program and the specific contribution made to it by our republic.

Thus, there are three basic areas ahead of us.

First, the increase in the productivity and stability of vegetable husbandry, the reinforcement of grain management.

Secondly, the more complete use of the existing reserves for increasing the production of all types of fodders.

Thirdly, the accelerated development of animal husbandry, the fulfillment of the plans stipulated by the Food Program for the production and procurements of products from that branch.

All these areas are based on the more effective use of capital investments, and the taking of all steps to reinforce agriculture. This is the most distinctive feature of our party's agrarian policy in the 1980's.

To execute the decisions of the party congresses and plenums and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our republic during the past two five-year plans, despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions and other objective difficulties, as a whole successfully guaranteed the production of high-quality grain, and that received a high evaluation by the party and government. We also began rather well the difficult first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, once again gladdening our beloved Motherland by the large amount of Kazakhstan grain.

In addition to grain, there has been an increase from year to year in the production and procurements of meat, milk, and other products of animal husbandry.

Thanks to the stubborn labor of the agricultural workers and of all the rest of the people of Kazakhstan, the purposeful organizing and political work performed by the party, soviet, and economic agencies and the trade union and Komsomol organizations, and the inestimable and complete assistance provided by our party's Central Committee, the Soviet government, and personally Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a large amount has been done and is being done in agriculture. However, many major tasks in its development are not yet resolved.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has redirected our attention to them with complete frankness and demandingness.

In the resolution of these problems we must all clarify for ourselves the place, role, and importance of our republic.

As you know, the 6th Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, in execution of the Food Program and proceeding from the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, defined the specific assignments up to and including 1990. It is planned, first of all:

-- to assure the average annual gross harvesting of grain during the 12th Five-Year Plan in a volume of up to 31.5 million tons;

-- to produce as much as 2 million tons of vegetables and melon crops;

-- to bring the average annual production of meat (in slaughtered weight) up to no less than 1.4 million tons, and milk to 5.4 million tons.

And all this, comrades, is stated as the minimum.

In order for what has been stated to become a reality, it is necessary right now to bring about a sharp turn in our entire economic, organizing, and political work, a turn toward the effective use of the material, labor, and financial resources.

It is also necessary to mention this because we have a rather large number of farms, rayons, and even entire oblasts where the production of output has been growing slowly. All our party, soviet, and agricultural agencies, ministries, and departments must carry out a thorough analysis of the lag that has been allowed to occur, and must take steps to increase the return on capital investments and to assure the stable development of all branches of agriculture.

The task that has been put in place, I repeat, is the task of assuring the further growth of grain production. Our republic's party organization has always considered, considers now, and will always consider this growth to be the chief and absolutely fundamental factor in agriculture.

Comrades, we must make a critical evaluation of our work. We must increase our planning discipline and must eliminate shortcomings, in order to achieve confidently the goals that have been set by the Food Program.

As you know, the opportunities for increasing the gross harvests of grain exist in our republic, and there are rather considerable. This has been confirmed by examples provided by the current year, which has been extremely unfavorable with regard to weather conditions.

The workers in Kustanay Oblast marked with a major victory the year of the adoption of the Food Program. They poured into our Motherland's granaries 248 million poods [one pood = 16.381 kilograms] of grain, which exceeds the plan by 55 million poods, and are waging a struggle to sell to the state no less than 290 million poods of grain.

We wish the people of Kustanay Oblast much success in their labor!

The vegetable husbandrymen of Aktyubinsk Oblast are deserving of praise. During the past two years they overfulfilled the assignment for the first three years of the five-year plan for the sale of grain to the state. At the present time they will produce no less than 62 million poods of grain.

Gratifying success has been achieved by the rice-growers of Kzyl-Orda Oblast, where 23 million poods of rice will be procured. The workers in Chimkent Oblast will sell to the state 22 million poods of grain and during the two-year period will fulfill the plan for the first three years of the five-year plan for purchases of grain.

The initiators of the republic's socialist competition, the workers in Kamyshninskiy Rayon, have kept their word. They sold to the state more than 22 million poods of grain, or 1.8 times more than planned.

Among our republic's rayons, a maximum contribution to our country's grain resources was made by Komsomolskiy, Borovskoy, Fedorovskiy, and Kustanayskiy Rayons, Kustanay Oblast, which delivered to the elevators 20-25 million poods of grain each. Semiozernyy Rayon in the same oblast sold 19 million poods, as compared with the planned 8.2 million.

The rayons that overfulfilled the assignments and poured into our Motherland's granaries the largest amount of grain were Komsomolskiy and Leninskiy Rayons, Aktyubinsk Oblast; Enbekshilderskiy Rayon, Kokchetav Oblast; Bishkulskiy Rayon, North Kazakhstan Oblast; Dzhanybekskiy Rayon, Uralsk Oblast; Chardarinskiy Rayon, Chimkent Oblast; Dzhalagashskiy, Rayon, Kzyl-Orda Oblast; and others.

The Sovkhoz imeni N.G. Kozlov, Kustanay Oblast, which is well-known in our republic, sold to the country more than 4 million poods of grain.

Thus, the present year has redemonstrated that the harvests were greater where a large amount of work was done to increase the efficiency of vegetable husbandry and to introduce the achievements of science and advanced experience, that is, that work whose necessity has been pointed out to us each time by the party and personally by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

And are we really to believe that on the other farms it is impossible to use these reserves? Of course it is possible. Large reserves for increasing the harvest yield can be provided by assimilating the correct crop rotations. At all times, crop rotations have been considered to be the pivotal factor in the system of vegetable husbandry, a kind of "manual for field management" that reinforces a definite procedure on the fields. A businesslike attitude to this matter has been taken by the grain-growers of Kustanay, Kokchetav, Turgay, North Kazakhstan, and other oblasts, where, despite the vagaries of the weather, they have been producing excellent harvests. Unfortunately, one cannot say this about many farms in Zhambul, Taldy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts.

From now on, the managers and specialists must accept as a mandatory law the fulfillment of the instructions by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev concerning the fact that, in order to provide complete insurance against poor harvests, it is extremely important to improve the structure of the sown areas and to introduce correct crop rotations everywhere. The chief question here is that of fallow land. The fertile power of a fallow field is generally known. During the current year, for example, at the Stepnoishimskaya Experimental Station, Kokchetav Oblast, where only 67 millimeters of precipitation fell during the vegetation period, the harvest of spring wheat grown on fallow land exceeded 15.6 quintals per hectare, while for the remaining precursors it was one-third as much. And that is not the sole example. However, on many farms in Uralsk, Semipalatinsk, and other oblasts, the amount of fallow land has been unjustifiably reduced. And yet there is an ancient peasant's saying that goes, "If you sow grain after grain, you will neither thresh nor winnow."

This simple wisdom has been forgotten in East Kazakhstan Oblast, where the fallow land has been completely eliminated, and where the weeds have taken over. And that is a sad result. Whereas during the 10th Five-Year Plan the oblast sold to the state an average per year of almost 28 million poods of grain, during this five-year plan it has sold only 16 million poods per year. Moreover, the farms here have been converted into constant dependents. Every year they sell less grain than they take from the state reserves as fodder for their livestock.

The people in Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, and Dzhambul Oblasts are traveling along this same unenviable path, but with even worse indicators.

Could it be high time, dear comrades, to turn onto the correct road, rather than hiding behind one's neighbor's broad back? Isn't it time to begin working property oneself? I would particularly like to mention the soil-protection system of vegetable husbandry. Its application made it possible on vast areas of Kazakhstan to eliminate the wind erosion of the soils and contributed to increasing their fertility. According to data provided by practical life and the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Grain Management, the increase in the harvest as a result of the introduction of soil-protection measures reaches 3-4 quintals per hectare.

But apparently all this does not constitute a mandatory order for many farms in Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts, where, on the unirrigated lands stereotypic procedures flourish even now. This is one of the chief reasons for the extremely unstable and poor harvests. The managers in these oblasts bear only the moral responsibility for this. They ascribe all the poor harvests to the bad weather, and the material loss from the poor harvests is borne by the government. Obviously this cannot go on.

For every oblast and for every rayon in our republic, systems for managing the farm have been developed and adopted. You know that. But it would seem that it is one thing to develop a system and a completely different thing to follow it scrupulously. Some farm managers and rayon administrators do not have enough gumption to maintain this consistency.

The task, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev poses it outright, consists in assuring that within the next 2-3 years the crop rotations will be employed everywhere, and the acreage of fallow land in them will be brought up to the stipulated norms, with the proper cultivation of that fallow land being assured.

It is necessary to improve the situation also with regard to seed management, to improve the work of introducing highly productive varieties, and to increase the quality of the seeds.

It is high time to introduce order in the storage and use of organic and mineral fertilizers. Many administrators and specialists on farms and in oblast departments are striving to ask for as many fertilizers as possible, but frequently they use them unskillfully,leaving them completely exposed to the elements, where they pollute the environment, as is attested to by data from the republic's Committee of People's Control (Comrades Milkin, Yevsenev, and Nenadov).

The time has come for Kazselkhozkhimiya (Comrade Ponomarev) to assure the complete responsibility for the effective use of fertilizers and chemicalization means in the republic.

In a word, comrade, it is necessary for us to put our reserves more rapidly in the service of grain production. And if all of us show genuine concern for the land, it will never leave us in debt. Only in this instance will it be possible to fulfill more rapidly the task that was posed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- "make a harvest of 20 quintals per hectare the norm for Kazakhstan." Every farm, rayon, snd oblast, without exception, is obliged to fight for this.

As before, we must increase the gross harvests of wheat in strong and hard varieties, as well as fodder and legume crops.

It is high time to overcome the lag in the production of buckwheat and millet. Many farm managers have disowned these crops, under the pretext that "they won't grow." But that is not so. At the present time the sovkhoz that bears the name of our republic's famous millet-grower, Chaganak Bersiyev, produced from every irrigated hectare 50 quintals of millet grain, and on the Sputnik Sovkhoz, Mayskiy Rayon, Pavlodar Oblast, on unirrigated land, in what could be called the very epicenter of the drought, almost 13 quintals per hectare. Consequently, the cause lies not only in the weather, but in general in the ability to work. This pertains especially to the managers of many farms in Turgay, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodr, Uralsk, and other oblasts, which have all the opportunities for the broad dissemination of the advanced experience in growing groat crops, as was already previously mentioned.

It makes sense for the republic's Gosplan and Ministry of Agriculture to coordinate the planning assignments for groat crops on an oblast level, with a consideration of their experience and climatic peculiarities.

Why would it not be a good idea, for example, to go to meet the people of Pavlodar Oblast halfway and increase for them the sowings of millet, and to increase for the people of East Kazakhstan Oblast the sowings of buckwheat? That question has been asked on the special-topic broadcasts over our television, and it is asked, in our opinion, in a completely true manner.

Under the specific conditions of our republic, a very important factor for increasing the stability of vegetable husbandry, as has already been noted many times, is the fundamental improvement of the use of irrigated land. At the present time the overall fund of that land has exceeded 2 million hectares. In the long view it is planned to

create guaranteed zones for the production of grain, especially corn, in Alma-Ata, Taldy-Kurgan, Chimkent, and other oblasts as a result of utilizing the land in the zone of the Large Alma-Ata Canal, and also on the Karoyskiy, Karadalinskiy, Karatalskiy, Novo-Antonovskiy, Ashirovskiy, and Kzylkumskim irrigation areas.

Approximately 70 corn-growing sovkhozes with an overall area of more than 400,000 hectares of irrigated land will be created.

When allocating large amounts of money for reclamation work, the government counts on their high repayment rate. Practical life has shown us that an irrigated hectare in the republic yields 5-6 times more output than an unirrigated one.

Work that deserves approval is that carried out by the Chimkent Oblast party organization to increase the rate of fertility of the irrigated field. The generally accepted system of conducting irrigated vegetable husbandry is being introduced here. During the past five years the production of corn grain has increased by a factor of almost 2.5, and rice, by a factor of 1.3. This year all the southern oblasts are in debt to the government with regard to the sale of grain, but the people in Chimkent Oblast have been coping successfully with the plan for grain procurements. They obtain from each hectare 57 quintals of rice and almost 46 quintals of corn grain.

And here is another picture. Once again from East Kazakhstan. This oblast, like no other one, has rich water resources at its disposal. Here, on an area of 13,000 hectares, the Uydeninskaya irrigation system has been constructed. That system cost the government almost 17 million rubles. But what are the harvests like here? The hay from perennial grasses is only 22 quintals per hectare, and as for grain crops, the production is not even 2½ quintals. These figures pertain to last year, and even if the "record-breakers" here change them, it will be in the direction of a decrease.

Dzhambul Oblast has already been criticized many times for its serious lag in sugar beet production. The oblast administrators have always accepted that criticism, but they have never done very much. They all put the blame on nature and the weather.

And yet the limits for irrigated water to be used to irrigate the plantings of sugar beets during the current year were completely used. Nevertheless the state plan for procurement of sugar-beet raw materials has again been unfulfilled.

There is a large number of serious shortcomings in the use of irrigated land in Alma-Ata, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, and other oblasts.

Practical life shows us that wherever crop rotations have been used on this kind of land, wherever the technological methods of cultivating the agricultural crops have been observed, wherever high-grade seeds have been sown, and fertilizers have been efficiently applied, there always has been a good return.

By using that return, by pulling up the lagging farms, and by applying progressive methods, it is necessary for us to increase the harvest yield of rice on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes, as a minimum, to 55-60 quintals per hectare; corn, to 65-60; sugar beets, to 350-400; and raw cotton, to 30-35 quintals.

Once again it is necessary to mention oil-bearing crops. At the 3rd Plenum they were already mentioned in sufficient detail. However the situation here has also taken no change for the better. East Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, and Pavlodar Oblasts are again failing to fulfill the plans for the production of sunflower seeds.

An indifferent service was rendered to the people of East Kazakhstan Oblast by the newspaper KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, when it praised them to the skies at a time when it is necessary with all demandingness to ask the managers in the mentioned oblasts to give an accounting of the reasons for the inadmissible disruptions.

In addition, North Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, and other oblasts should improve the agronomic methods of raising rape, and should guarantee the fulfillment of the five-year plan for the purchases of that valuable crop.

That, comrades, is only a minimum list of what we shall have to cope with first of all.

Everything that has been mentioned attests once again to the tremendous reserves that we have in the sphere of irrigated and unirrigated vegetable husbandry. If we use those reserves wisely, efficiently, and in a highly effective manner in every oblast, we will definitely be able to raise even higher the labor authority of our republic as one of the largest breadbaskets of the country.

The Food Program stipulates the improvement of the rate to which the public is supplied with fruit and vegetable produce and with potatoes. Unfortunately, everything is not proceeding favorably with us in this regard. The average annual harvest yield of potatoes during the first two years of the five-year plan has been for the republic only 82 quintals per hectare, and on the farms in Turgay, Semipalatinsk, Guryev, and Kzyl-Orda Oblast, no higher than 70 quintals. Out of 136 rayons having a plan for the procurement of potatoes, only half have coped with those plans. One of the reasons for the poor harvest is the extremely unsatisfactory seed management and the use of oversimplified methods in agronomic management.

An insufficient number of steps is also being taken to improve the rate at which the public is supplied with vegetables. In a number of places the harvest yield of vegetables is low. The variety of vegetables continues to fail to meet the increased requirements. In Aktyubinsk, Uralsk, and Pavlodar Oblasts, ineffective use is made of areas of covered soil. Many potatoes, vegetables, and fruits fail to reach the customer because of large losses during harvesting and transporting. As you know, a special Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management has been created in our republic (Comrade Dzherembayev), but one cannot yet say that the fruits of its activity have been gratifying.

Together with the oblast executive committees and the oblast administrations of agriculture, this ministry is obliged to exert a positive effect upon the situation, and to work with the maximum effectiveness in procuring, storing, processing, and trading in fruit and vegetable produce.

It must be said that there was an especially large amount of muddle and chaos this year in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts in the procurement of fruits and vegetables. Because of the lack of organization and preparation for the bringing in of a rich harvest, a large amount of valuable produce was lost locally. Moreover, the sponsorship type of assistance provided by the city to the rural areas was used unskillfully, despite the repeated instructions from the party to the effect that that assistance should be mutually advantageous and should be of a long-term nature. It should not become a kind of naked dependency, when the sponsors go out to work on the fields, while the persons who are being sponsored go to the market to trade. It is high time to put an end so such perversions.

Starting next year, a billion poods of grain will become the planned indicator for the procurements. Therefore it is necessary to multiply the efforts in the struggle for a large harvest of Kazakhstan grain, so that during the third year of the five-year plan all oblasts will not only cope with the plan, but will also compensate for the indebtedness that has been formed with respect to the sale of grain to the state and of all other products of vegetable husbandry. This is our absolutely primary duty. We must lay a firm foundation to the future harvest, must skillfully and in an organized manner carry out the entire complex of autumn-winter agrotechnical measures, activate all our reserves, and pull up the lagging sovkhozes and kolkhozes to the level of the advanced ones, so that every rayon, every farm, will make the maximum contribution to our country's food fund.

In the resolution of these key questions, in addition to the local party and soviet agencies, a large responsibility is borne by the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), the Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management (Comrade Kipshakbayev), and Glavrissovkhozstroy (Comrade Goncharov).

And now to discuss the fodder base. During recent years a definite amount of work has been done to develop it. Ten million hectares, or almost 28 percent of the plowed area, has been set aside for fodder crops. The areas of the estuary hay meadows and pastures have been expanded, and the structure of the sown grasses has been improved. The sown areas of alfalfa constitute more than a million hectare.

During the past five-year plan the procurements of rough fodders in our republic, as compared with the 9th Five-Year Plan, increased by one-quarter; succulent fodders, by one-half; haylage, by a factor of 2.4; and vitamin grass meal, almost tripled. But their expenditure, per standard head of livestock, remained practically unchanged. And that has been restraining the increase in the production of output of animal husbandry.

Computations indicate that, with the same number and structure and breed composition of the animals, with the very same animal-husbandry facilities that we have at our disposal, but with the animals being provided with 35-40 quintals of fodder units per head, it is possible to increase the productivity of the animals by 20-30 percent. Those are specifically the indicators to which we must aim in conformity with the Food Program.

But where will this larger amount of milk or meat come from, if, on many farms in Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, and Dzhambul Oblasts, the animals are chronically kept on semistarvation rations, although the opportunities increasing the production of fodders in those oblasts are rather considerable.

The party, soviet, and economic agencies in the republic must carry out a fundamental reorganization of the work in fodder production. Proceeding from the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary on all sovkhozes and kolkhozes, without exception, to develop target programs for fodder production and to take persistent steps to implement them. We can no longer reconcile ourselves to a situation in which the insufficiency of how, silage, and root crops is compensated for by using concentrated fodders from state resources.

The administrators of the oblasts, rayons, and farms have been repeatedly instructed that it is necessary to assign to fodder production a specialized branch nature. But this is being done in far from all places. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management have not been showing the proper persistence in this regard.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has directed special attention to the expansion of the plantings of alfalfa, peas, soy beans, and other crops with a high protein content, which provide not only highly nutritious and inexpensive fodder, but also contribute to increasing the fertility of the fields by fixing the nitrogen in the soil.

One of the urgent tasks is the expansion of the cultivation and increase in the harvest yield of cereal-grain and fodder crops. Science recommends that the grain-crop structure should contain from 6 to 12 percent of cereal-grain crops. In our republic they occupy less than one percent, and in a number of places in Semipalatinsk, Uralsk, and Tselinograd Oblasts, the percentage is even less. Hence this conclusion. Without cereal-grain crops we will not be able to cover the shortage of fodder protein and will not be able to eliminate the overexpenditure of forage resources. One cannot remain deaf to the situation that has been created. It must be sharply changed for the better, beginning next year.

I request that you consider this to be not a well-meaning wish, but a directive.

Something that must become a large reserve for supplementing the fodder reserves is the effective use of irrigated land. But even with favorable conditions in East Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Taldy-Kurgan, and Dzhambul Oblast farming is poorly done on this kind of land. The Kolkhoz imeni Kurpskaya, Dzhambul Oblast, produces only 27 quintals of green mass from corn per hectare. The Karakumskiy and Kugalinskiy Sovkhozes, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, produce two quintals of hay and feed beets per hectare. This is so bad that it's laughable!

State interests require us to engage more actively in the growing of alfalfa, Sudan grass, corn grown for grain and silage, as well as fodder rape, beets, and other root crops, and to continue the work of improving and providing water for pastures, especially for sheep.

Additional fodders and grain can be obtained by using the solonets land. But the rates of using land with solonets soils have been extremely low. And this must be taken into consideration by everyone, and especially the Kazselkhozkhimiya Association.

We must also not forget the further development of the combined-fodder industry. At the present time the republic produces 2.7 million tons of combined fodders and protein-vitamin additives.

During the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans it will be necessary to intensify the construction and expand the network of small-capacity enterprises that have been brought closer to the customer, so that by 1990 the production of combined fodders will be doubled.

Simultaneously it is necessary to construct more actively the combined-fodder plants on the large-scale specialized farms, and in the interfarm associations.

But in order to have combined fodders, it is necessary to have additives. That is why it is very important to increase the volumes of production of meat-meal and grass meal, dry fat-free milk, fodder yeasts, peas, corn, and other raw materials.

A substantial source for increasing the production of fodders is the use of the byproducts of food-production entities. Take, for example, the so-called filtration residue. It is discarded by the thousands of tons by the sugar refineries. And yet it can and must be used as an additive for producing combined feeds for poultry. However, the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Procurements have been completely unable to come to any understanding for an entire decade. The administrators in those ministries change, but the situation continues to remain unchanged, although there is no shortage of promises. The questions of increasing the production of fodders must be in the center of attention of everyone -- Gosplan, the ministries, and the republic departments.

It is necessary to show more concern everywhere for the quality of the fodders, to prevent their losses. The republic has continued up until the present time to lag seriously behind in the construction of fodder storage facilities, and this has not contributed to increasing the quality of the fodders being laid in for the winter or to assuring their remaining intact.

Proceeding from what has been stated, comrades, it is necessary for us to take all steps to assure that, on every farm, in every rayon and oblast, we will create a modern, powerful industry for fodder production. It is only with that proviso, during any year, that we can guarantee the intensive development of animal husbandry. In a word, we must show a concern for fodders that is no less than our concern for grain, and in certain places, we must show even more concern.

Our republic occupies a considerable percentage in the production of output from animal husbandry. It is a major supplier of meat, butter, and other food products to

the nationwide fund. At the present time, in all categories of farms, we have approximately 9 million head of cattle, approximately 40 million sheep and goats, more than 2.5 million hogs, 1.3 million horses, and more than 50 million head of poultry.

At the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and at the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee, we analyzed in detail the activities of each party oblast committee in administering animal husbandry, and defined clear-cut paths for the long-term period.

Many farms, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, despit e the severe weather conditions of the current year, have been successfully striving to increase the production and sale to the state of their output, and have been increasing the number of head of livestock and its productivity.

However, it must be stated flatly today that in a number of places animal husbandry continues to be conducted in an unstable manner, and the positions that have been won are being yielded.

In individual oblasts the qualitative indicators of animal husbandry have fallen. All this can have a detrimental effect upon the fulfillment of plans for the delivery to the state of output produced on the animal farms, primarily meat, milk, and other products, and this is absolutely inadmissible.

As of the beginning of October in East Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts there was a reduction in the number of head of cattle.

On farms in Semipalatinsk, Aktyubinsk, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts the number of livestock deaths and of livestock slaughterings to meet intrafarm needs have been high.

At each plenum of the Central Committee we say that it is high time to introduce order here. But what happens is the same as in Krylov's famous fable: "Vaska listens, and goes on eating." Comrades who are especially hard of hearing are those in Aktyubinsk, Dzhanbul, Chimkent, Taldy-Kurgan, and Guryev Oblasts. The appetites for lamb are exceptionally high in Kokchetav and North Kazakhstan Oblast, although people do not particularly like to raise sheep there. In Kokchetav Oblast the number of sheep slaughtered on the farms to meet internal needs is greater than the number that is sold to the state. People are especially fond of horsemeat in Alma-Ata Oblast: they slaughter horses for "kazy," concoting in their reports all kinds of ridiculous reasons why the number of head of horses, obviously, has not been growing.

Notice has been made frequently of the poor work being done in individual oblasts in reproducing the herd, and of the fact that the high barrenness rate among the females is inadmissible. In Tselinograd Oblast, half the cows produce no young. Can one fail to understand how the animal husbandry will develop here? Instead of establishing smoothly-organized pedigree and zootechnical work, the administrators in these and a number of other oblasts constantly strive to ship the livestock outside the confines of the republic.

Serious reproach for the low production of animal young was leveled at us by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at a conference at the Kazakh CP Central Committee in August 1980. Two years have gone by. An analysis shows that the necessary conclusions have not been made from this everywhere. Because of the low number of animal young being produced, the large number of livestock deaths, and the uneconomical expenditure of livestock, there is an annual underproduction of a large amount of meat, milk, and other output on the animal farms, and the number of head of livestock has been growing slowly. We must take all steps to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment by every sovkhoz and kolkhoz of the plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale of products of animal husbandry. The way in which to do this was mentioned in detail at the 6th Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, and the principles stated there remain in force.

In order to increase the production of meat, it is necessary to accelerate the development of livestock breeding, especially for meat production, and to make better use of the opportunities provided by that remarkable native breed, the Kazakh white-headed breed, as well as such breeds as the Galloveyskaya, the Santa-Gertruda, the Aberdin-angusskaya, and to introduce on broader scale the rich experience of our advanced farms in the intensive fattening of livestock, and industrial crossbreeding, and it is necessary to prevent the sale to the state of any livestock that is underweight or not up to fatness specifications.

Unfortunately, the proper attention is not being given to the fattening of livestock everywhere. On the Mikhaylovskiy Sovkhoz, Vishnevskiy Rayon, Tselinograd Oblast, last year the average daily increase in weight in young cattle was contrived to be equated with the weight increase in chicks. Comrades, this is absolutely no joking matter! In the advanced poultry-raising association in the same rayon (Comrade Zhangurazov) one chick has a daily weight increase that is twice that of the bull calves on the Mikhaylovskiy Sovkhoz (Comrade Moskalets).

In order to increase the meat production more quickly, it is necessary to fight for weight increases in the amounts established by the 15th Kazakh CP Congress, that is, to hand over cattle weighing no less than 400-500 kilograms; sheep and goats, no less than 42 kilograms; and hogs, 100 kilograms; to make more effective use of the opportunities providing in hog-raising, to produce more piglets, and to organize more efficiently the fattening and raising, expending in an efficient manner the allocated combined fodders and forage. It is important to reconsider the opportunities present also in other branches -- poultry-raising, horse-breeding, and camel-breeding.

I would like to say a few words particularly about sheep-breeding, which has not yet been developing everywhere at the necessary rates and which has been suffering losses basically as a result of the substantial number of sheep deaths and the uneconomical expenditure of the sheep.

Considerable amounts of money have been invested in the development of the branch during recent time. However, the return from those investments in a number of rayons of Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, Taldy-Kurgan, Semipalatinsk, Tselinograd, and Kokchetav Oblasts has still been obviously insufficient. It is necessary to strengthen the fodder and material-technical base of the sheep-raising farms, to increase the demandingness toward their administrators and specialists for the development of the branch, and to strive for the complete preservation of the number of head of livestock, and for the increase in the production of lambs and in wool productivity.

The questions of milk production must be under constant supervision. An alarming situation is the fact that, in individual oblasts, there has been a considerable decrease in the milk productivity of the cows and a real threat has been created with regard to the fulfillment of plans for milk sales. This pertains, primarily, to Kokchetav, North Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Tselinograd, Semipalatinsk, and a number of other oblasts. The administrators of the party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies must take urgent steps to eliminate the lag in milk production, to increase the milk yields, and to intensify the purchase of milk by the public.

It is time finally, by using our common efforts, to undertake decisively the eradication of animal diseases. The imposing word must be spoken here by all our soviet and economic agencies in the rural areas. In the final analysis, healthy livestock is one of the primary indicators of the level of efficiency of managing the branch, the face it presents.

But, unfortunately, we have departments that have forgotten their direct duty. I am speaking about certain subdivisions of Kazzoovetsnab (Comrade Ivannikov). Judged on the basis of logic, this organization is supposed to provide the sovkhozes and kolkhozes with medicines and vaccines.

But what does it engage in, for example, in Semipalatinsk (Comrade Koshkumbayev)? They have outshone even Ostap Bender and, under their organizational signboard, have extended a lively trade in scarce fabrics, sports caps, bed sheets, and automobile covers, selling them from under the counter in drug stores.

This "experience" has been successfully adopted by the "aybolites" (charlatans) in Dzhambul and Turgay Oblasts (Comrade Kovpakov and others). It is strange that the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the other agencies did not provide a thorough-going evaluation of instances such as these and that the guilty individuals have not yet been brought to strict accountability.

At the present time it is necessary to show more concern for the wintering-over of the livestock. Putting it bluntly, the situation with regard to fodders is not developing favorably everywhere.

The farms in our republic have laid in supplies of approximately 13 million tons of hay -- 84 percent of what was planned. The amount of coarse and succulent fodders that has been laid in is considerably less than last year. Therefore the party, soviet, and agricultural agencies must take additional steps to increase the fodder resources by gathering in straw, chaff, waste products of sheep-raising, and garbage, and must promptly deliver the fodders to the places where the livestock will be wintering over. Our railroad workers and motor-transport personnel must render the necessary assistance in shipping the fodders to the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Tselinograd, Dzhambul, and other oblasts.

It is necessary right now to activate all the fodder shops everywhere, to achieve their high productivity so that every farm can use all the fodders only in prepared form, thriftily and economically.

With the situation that has been created, comrades, one cannot reduce the tension for even a single day. It is only the high organizational spirit and discipline, only the decisive elimination of poor business practices, that will make it possible to reduce to the minimum the consequences of the unfavorable weather conditions and to overcome the difficulties and arrive at new, convincing labor victories.

The achievement of high final results in agriculture depends to a decisive degree upon the rate to which the sovkhozes and kolkhozes have been technically equipped. Speaking frankly, it is a sin for us to complain endlessly about the shortage of equipment. We do have the equipment. And the equipment is not bad. Obviously, many people would like to have a bit more of it. But first let's see what is occurring with the equipment we already have. Because what is occurring with it in a number of rayons is Kzyl-Orda, Uralsk, Turgay, and other oblasts is not too good -- it is being used ineffectively, and frequently it is being written off prematurely because of the barbaric attitude that people take to it.

In this regard a situation that is becoming more and more vital is the task of improving the engineer-technical service, the providing of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes with their own mechanizer personnel.

The training of the farms' own mechanizer personnel has been lagging considerably behind the increase in the machinery pool. For that reason in Aktyubinsk, Turgay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, and other oblasts, mechanizers are brought in from other republics every year for the purpose of bringing in the harvest.

Everyone knows about this, but at the same time many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have been engaging unsatisfactorily in the training of mechanizers, especially by drawing upon the local youth. It is necessary to state flatly that the time has come for rejecting categorically the bringing in of personnel from the outside.

At the same time it is high time to put an end to the shameful practice of issuing purchase orders for what is known ahead of time to be excessive equipment, and to strictly warm the administrators of all ministries and departments who take an unprincipled attitude to this matter.

During recent years in our republic there has been a substantial reinforcement of the material-technical base of the Goskomselkhoztekhnika system (Comrade Yegorov). However, many subdivisions of this respected organization continue to violate fund discipline, squander material resources left and right, cultivate confusion and even deception of the government, as is actively done at the Sokolovskiy, Derzhavinsk, and other repair plants.

It is high time finally, by common efforts, to introduce order also into the railroads, where frequently the equipment loses some of its component parts while en route. Moreover, the persons who act in the role of the pilferers even include the railroad workers themselves. That has happened at certain stations of the Alma-Ata Railroad.

All these things, comrades, are very alarming symptoms, and you are all obliged to direct your attention to them. This is especially important as a result of the fact that our republic will continue to receive new equipment in ever-increasing amounts.

It is no secret that the further improvement of agricultural production depends, to a large degree, upon its links with agrarian science. Our scientists, in cooperation with production workers, have been making a noticeable contribution to the development of our republic's agriculture. A lot has been done here. Recently the presidium of VASKHNIL commented on the experience of the Eastern Branch in developing zonal comprehensive programs for accelerating scientific-technical progress in Alma-Ata, Kokchetav, and Turgay Oblasts. This important work must be continued without any letup.

At the same time the Eastern Branch of VASKHNIL (Comrade Medeubekov) is obliged to listen with its full attention to the previously expressed desires and the impartial criticism at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress and a number of plenums, to turn its face completely away from scholasticism in practice, to introduce order first of all on the experimental farms, to make them exemplary in all respects, and to fight actively for the implementation of the time-tested recommendations of science.

One of the first-priority task in agriculture is the reinforcement of the economy of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Despite the complicated weather conditions over a number of years, many farms in Kustanay, Kokchetav, North Kazakhstan, Turgay, Chimkent, and other oblasts have been working effectively. Even last year, a year of drought, the profit from the sale of grain to the government in the republic constituted more than 800 million rubles. That considerably exceeds the total amount of accumulations obtained from the sale of the remaining agricultural produce, although the share of grain in the total value of gross output comes to only 20 percent. A fifth of the farms that have been specialized for the production of grain obtained, from each ton sold to the state, 112 rubles of profit. That's what grain can do!

However, the level of management of production does not conform to modern requirements everywhere. The gross output of agriculture, the labor productivity on many sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and in many rayons of Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, and Dzhambul Oblasts have been rising slowly, and the expenditures per unit of output have also been rising.

How can the economy of the Algabas Special Farm Association, Guryev Oblast, be economical if it wrote off 150,000 rubles for the construction of a water main, that is, buried money in the ground?

In the Karabulakskiy Rayon Special Economic Association, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, the massive losses of livestock are explained by attacks by bears and snakes. But all this, comrades, is outright hogwash! The situation has absolutely nothing to do with snakes, but with the fact that some workers there have lost their conscience, others

have lost control, and as a result, the government pays for everything. Isn't it time to put an end everywhere to such outrages and to their protectors?

The new tasks advanced by the party make even higher demands on the sovkhoz directors, the kolkhoz chairmen, and all the agricultural specialists. Their qualitative composition has been considerably improved. At the present time almost all our sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen have higher education. Positive shifts have occurred among the specialists at the main and medium level.

At the same time, on many farms and in many rayons and even oblasts, especially in Tselinograd, Turgay, North Kazakhstan, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts, personnel turnover has not been eliminated. Of course one observes here the effect of the natural process of production replacement, but nevertheless one still sees the effect frequently of other factors, the administration of which depends primarily upon the party organizations and the moral climate in the labor collectives.

In addition to the development of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes, one must not lessen one's attention to the expansion of the network of subsidiary farms at enterprises and organizations, and also the private plots worked by the populace. A few things have already been done. And that is good. There has been a considerable increase in the sale of meat at the republic's enterprises and markets. Meat purchases by cooperatives currently constitute one-third of the market fund. It has become possible to buy greater amounts of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grapes, and other produce from the public. We must continue to render systematic assistance to the subsidiary farms of all types, including the private ones.

But there is also something else that is extremely important here -- one must not allow the uncontrolled development of attitudes reflecting a spirit of private ownership, or of various kinds of abuses which persons with unclean hands are capable of if they are not controlled.

A certain person named Khan in Alma-Ata undertook to grow watermelons on the Levoberezhnyy Sovkhoz, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. He contrived to use as farmhands not only the students, but even military personnel. The businessman established trade ties with Leninogorsk, Kemerovo, and Tomsk. As a result Khan completely duped the sovkhoz, and put its money into his own pocket.

The soviet, trade-union, administrative agencies, and the Committee of People's Control, with the aid of broad public opinion, must completely eliminate these obviously unhealthy manifestations.

As was noted at the 6th Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the course aimed at implementing the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee requires the accelerated development of all branches that are linked with agriculture. Our fundamental principle here is: we must bring the processing and procurement enterprises closer to the raw-material zones, accelerate the transition to acceptance of output directly at the places where it is produced, and achieve the complete inactness and prompt delivery of food products to the customers in a high-quality form.

However, we do not yet observe here either the proper persistence or initiative. The rates of remodeling of the existing meat combines, dairy plants, and their branches, and of construction of new ones, are still being restrained.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade Aldybayev) and Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov) have been doing little to resolve the questions of allocating money and a financial limit for contract operations for these purposes, and the capital investments that have been released are being used ineffectively.

At enterprises in the meat and dairy industry, incomplete use for food purposes is being made of by byproducts resulting from the processing of livestock and milk.

Because of the poor business practices and the violation of technological procedures, a large amount of valuable output is being lost.

The republic's best farms, from year to year, have been increasing their production of poultry meat. Comrade Alybayev was frequently pointed out the need to improve the operation of the Panfilovskiy Poultry Shop with regard to the mass slaughtering of poultry. However, the people in the ministry, as the expression goes, cannot be led around by the ear.

At the 5th and 6th Plenums of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, sharp criticism was leveled at the Ministry of the Food Industry and at Comrade Tantsyura personally. But neither he nor his department has been resolving the problems of reducing the losses of raw materials in the sugar and confectionery industry. Moreover, the lovers of "la dolce vita," as has been demonstrated by statements made in the press and by inspections, have not been reduced in number within that system. At enterprises in the meat-and-dairy and food industries, the people sitting behind the screen of poor business practices frequently dip their hands deep into the government's pocket.

Within the makeup of our republic's agroindustrial complex at the present time a prominent place is occupied by agricultural machine-building. Many of its enterprises have been increasing the production of the equipment that the rural areas need. However, we are justified to making the most thoroughly substantiated claims against that branch for the extremely slow assimilation of production of the new generation of machinery for soil-protecting vegetable husbandry. The Tselinogradsel'mash Association has unjustifiably drawn out the production of machinery for the assimilation of land with solonets soils.

There has been consistent failure to fulfill the plans for manufacture and delivery of spare parts by the enterprises of Goskomselkhoztekhnika.

Justified complaints on the part of mechanizers are also evoked by the quality of the output being produced. Claims are still continuing about the Pavlodar tractors. Some of them, as the newspaper TRUD reports, literally break down while in motion.

There are also poor workmen at other enterprises.

The electrical shearing units produced by the Aktyubinsksel'khozmash Plant are unreliable and unsafe.

Facts such as these should seriously trouble the party organizations. It should be remembered that the slightest carelessness shown in the shop will subsequently result in irreplaceable losses of valuable time and output on the field and on the animal farm.

The Ministry for the Construction of Enterprises in Heavy Industry (Comrade Lomov) should follow implicitly the party's instructions to the effect that the projects involving agricultural machine-building are construction sites of special state importance. They must be provided on a first-priority basis with material and labor resources. This must be clearly understood at the party's Aktyubinsk, Pavlodar, Uralsk, and Tselinograd Oblast committees.

At today's plenum we must once again make serious claims against the enterprises in the republic's "big chemistry." An especially serious situation involves the unsatisfactory operation of the Soyuzfosfor [union phosphorus] All-Union Association (Comrade Alzhanov). During the current year, as compared with last year, that association substantially reduced the production of mineral fertilizers and fodder additives. That situation must be corrected.

The complicated and critically important tasks of implementing the Food Program require the complete concentration of efforts on the problems of rural construction. The future of the entire branch, to the most significant degree, depends on resolving these

problems. Since the beginning of this five-year plan, millions of square meters of new housing, dairy-trade animal farms, poultry plants, elevator capacities, and combined-fodder plants have been activated.

At the same time the level of organization of construction in the rural areas is lagging behind the increased demands. Dozens of contract trusts annually fail to fulfill the plans.

During the first nine months, the activation of fixed assets for the Ministry of Agriculture came to 90 percent, and the republic's Ministry of Procurement, 79 percent, but for the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, it was only 68 percent.

The Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin) disrupted the construction of selection centers in Tselinograd and Alma-Ata, upon the activation of which future Kazakhstan billions of poods of grain depend. Projects that are being constructed slowly and inefficiently include animal-husbandry complexes, housing, cultural-everyday projects, and combined-fodder plants in North Kazakhstan, Turgay, Dzhezkazgan, and Alma-Ata Oblasts, storage facilities for fertilizers, and production shops in Aktyubinsk, East Kazakhstan, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts.

Frequently the Ministry of Rural Construction arranges affairs that actually prove to be an auction and squabble match -- about where and when to build projects with absolutely no consideration of the needs of the rural areas or the immediate requirements of the Food Program.

The intensive program for agricultural construction requires the maximum concentration of efforts and monetary means at the construction sites that are scheduled for activation in the next reporting period, as well as the strict observance of state discipline. However, the construction of unplanned projects is sometimes carried out broadly, to the detriment of the planned construction. For example, Almaataselstroy Trust No. 7, on instructions from the local party and Soviet agencies, has been constructing 13 projects that have not been stipulated by state plan, at the same time that it is failing to meet the deadlines for activation of vegetable storage facilities on the 40 Let Oktyabra Sovkhoz; a fodder shop at the Talgarskiy Rayon Special Agricultural Association; a shop for processing garbage at the Alma-Atinskiy Sovkhoz; and other capacities. An inspection by the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Agriculture showed that on many of its farms, an average of two unplanned projects are being constructed. Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov), Gosbank (Comrade Bondarenko), and Stroybank (Comrade Murzagaliyev), instead of instituting strict order, sometimes only state the facts, whereas they are obliged also to combat them actively.

Speaking about the implementation of the Food Program, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, "As always before, comrades, the basic burden will lie on the shoulders of the party's rayon committees. They have accumulated a large amount of experience in organizing and ideological-educational work among the masses. And now it will be necessary to raise the level of that work still higher."

That instruction pertains to all of us. All of us are, first of all, party workers, its fighters, the people who bring its policies to life. And each one of us, whatever position we occupy, must understand that it is precisely the party's rural rayon committees and the primary organizations that always get the lion's share of the painstaking daily work. That is why it is our common duty -- yours and mine -- to take all steps to help them in their activities.

At the present time agricultural departments have been created in party committees everywhere. It is very important to direct them toward the chief problems so that they will show themselves to be real organizers of production.

It is necessary to use all our efforts in striving to increase the combativeness of the primary party organizations. As you remember, at the 5th Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, there was a discussion of the question linked with the improvement of the activities of these party links, which are the most numerous ones. Much has been done to fulfill the decree that was adopted. At the present time an army of almost 400,000 communists is at work in the rural areas. This is a large force. However, all the organizations have not yet been operating in the spirit of meeting the demands of the time, and have not been making complete use of the rights granted to them, primarily the right of control.

The party's rayon committees have not yet been increasing sufficiently the responsibility borne by the primary party organizations for the dissemination of advanced experience. Our republic has nurtured remarkable specialists -- persons who are experts at obtaining high harvests. But only a few persons know about their forms of organizing their labor, about their secrets. One could cite many instances when, even on the same farm, right alongside an innovator, dozens of people are working who have not applied his experience.

At the present time, after the promulgation of the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee, "The Further Improvement of the Economic Education and Instruction of the Workers," it is extremely important to intensify the work in this area. Economic education has been called upon to contribute actively to the formation in the rural workers of a modern economic frame of mind, of socialist initiative and efficiency.

The party points out: if every party organization, in its own area, uses all the available reserves, and introduces the proper order in all regards, then the affairs of the entire country will also more farther ahead. It is precisely from that point of view that we must construct our work everywhere. Comrades, there can be no other view. It is time for everyone to understand this.

In the multifaceted work of implementing the Food Program it is necessary to increase the role of the local Soviets of People's Deputies and the trade unions, the people's control, and the Komsomol. Today, as never before, there has been an increase, many times over, in the importance of discipline, and primarily planning and labor discipline, and of the personal responsibility borne by the party, Soviet, and economic administrators.

"Rights," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "-- and they are large rights -- are given to the administrators so that they can make complete use of them. But at the same time every administrator must also remember constantly his own responsibility -- the responsibility that he bears to the people whom he has been entrusted with the job of administering, his responsibility to the party and the nation." And this responsibility is entirely inherent in our managerial personnel. But there are also among them those persons who forget that responsibility, who violate state discipline and abuse their position. Despite the repeated demands made by the party and the government, we continue to observe that strict procedures have not been introduced into accounting and reporting. Unfortunately, it is still no rare incident when sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and procurement organizations engage in hoodwinking, in padding the figures, and in other methods of deceiving the state.

In requiring the strictest observance of state and financial discipline, and in combatting squandering, the party agencies must first of all show that they themselves are at the heights, and must serve as the most exemplary model in this regard.

Now, as never before, it is important everywhere to intensify the ideological support of the implementation of the Food Program.

All this work must be conducted with a complete knowledge of the situation, in a concrete and easily understood manner, without bypassing the shortcomings. Window

dressing and commotion here are harmful phenomena. Moreover, the criticism must be not abstract, but to the point and constructive, and every unhealthy attitude toward criticism, the suppression in any form of that criticism, must be decisively stamped out and punished mercilessly.

We must not allow the overall measures to screen the specific concern for the collectives and the shock projects. For example, in recent time there has been a sharp decrease in the providing of cultural-everyday and trade services to the construction workers of Bartogay and the large Alma-Ata Canal.

It is surprising that on some farms, even those right next to the capital, people have gone for months without seeing presentations by agitation and cultural brigades, without having heard well-prepared lectures. The party's Frunzenskiy Rayon Committee in Alma-Ata makes rather unusual use in this regard of the creative organizations and the Academy of Sciences. It "herds" scientists and experts in the social sciences out to the places when hay is being harvested, it assigns jurists to the job of harvesting eggplant, and historians to the job of grading onions.

Recently a combined plenum, devoted to the glorious sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was held in Alma-Ata. It is gratifying that many of its participants spoke well about the importance of increasing the contribution made by the creative unions to our economic affairs, including those in the rural areas. One would hope that these eloquent words will be supported by the republic's entire spiritual potential, because, speaking honestly, people long ago got tired of waiting for creative revelations from figures in the field of literature and art, especially in the theater and motion pictures. But now it is time to rise, if not to "A Man's Fate" or "The Prize," at least to the level of the Azerbaijani "Interrogation" or the Bashkir "The Thirteenth Chairman." It is for good reason that Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev mentioned in Baku the direct duty that art has of "invading" life. And we have more than enough live material everywhere.

And now it is necessary to mention something else. At the present time, as a result of the sharp aggravation of the ideological struggle on the world scene, it is necessary in all areas to intensify the political education of the workers, especially the young people, and to make more effective use in practical life of the entire complex of counterpropaganda and the available valuable experience in our republic and in others, placing the emphasis on the active and convincing unmasking of the forms and methods of the apologists of a society that is alien to us, and on the thorough demonstration of the advantages in our way of life, the absolutely fundamental features of which are the totally fused genuine collectivism, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism.

Today the active struggle for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program travels across the harvest field and the plant shop, across the scientific laboratory and the sovkhoz and kolkhoz animal farms, across the labor and creative actions of each of us without exception.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had good reason for reminding all of us of Lenin's words, "Whoever wants to do it will find the way. Whoever doesn't want to do it will find a reason."

And so, let us act as one, in a well-coordinated and energetic manner. Let us work with all our efforts, rather than giving various execuses. In this matter, no one can stand aloof.

The successes of all the Soviet republics in increasing the production of industrial and agricultural output have been a good contribution to the implementation of the party's plans for the steady rise in the national standard of living, the plans for our communist construction. They are also, at the same time, convincing confirmation of

our great motherland's authority, and the support of the just struggle being waged for lasting and irreversible peace on earth.

All this is especially important during the year of our glorious jubilee -- the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union -- which we are obliged to meet with new labor successes in all sectors of the economy, science, and culture.

During each of its working hours Kazakhstan has always contributed and will continue to increase its contribution to our country's economic, defense, and spiritual potential, and to the potential of the entire socialist community. It has always supported considerably and will continue to support the efforts of our party and government on the international scene in their strivings for detente, peace, and true social progress on earth.

While participating in the struggle for peace, we add our voice to the solidarity of all people of good will, believing in the feasibility of their yearnings and doing everything that we can do for this purpose.

Please allow me, comrades, to assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the people of Kazakhstan will fulfill the party's assignments, will not spare their efforts to implement the Food Program, and will once again gladden our beloved Motherland with new successes in all spheres of the economy, science, and culture.

Plenum Passes Resolution

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[Decree of the 7th Plenum of the CPK Central Committee: "Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Assuring the Further Increase in the Production of Grain, Fodders, and Products of Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Requirements of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Instructions and Recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] After listening to and discussing the report by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Assuring the Further Increases in the Production of Grain, Fodders, and Products of Animal Husbandry in the Light of the Requirements of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Instructions and Recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev," the Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee notes that a very important area in the activities of the party organizations and soviet and economic agencies in our republic is the further carrying out of the party's agrarian policy and of the practical steps to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and our country's Food Program.

The Plenum of the Kazakh CP Communist Party decrees:

1. To accept as guidance and for strict execution the instructions and recommendations of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on questions pertaining to agriculture.

To require the party, soviet, and economic agencies and the administrators of sovkhozes and kolkhozes to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the development of agricultural production. Guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations, every farm, rayon, and oblast is to guarantee the comprehensive introduction of scientifically substantiated systems for the management of agriculture, the more effective use of capital investments, the considerable and steady increase in the production of products of animal and vegetable husbandry, and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the assignments in the current five-year plan.

2. To carry out everywhere specific measures to assure the further increase in the fertility of the soils, the use of crop rotations, the introduction of a soil-protection system of vegetable husbandry, the improvement in the structure of sown areas, the improvement of seed management, and the effective use of every hectare of land, equipment, and mineral fertilizers, and on that basis to achieve the further increase in the harvest yield, and an increase in the gross harvests of grain, especially strong and hard varieties of wheat, corn grain, rice, and groat, cereal-grain, and oil-bearing crops. To devote more attention to growing potatoes and vegetables on irrigated land so that, within the next few years, the needs of our republic's population for them will be completely covered by our own production. A reliable basis will be laid for the harvest in the third year of the five-year plan.

3. Taking into consideration the decisive importance of a solid fodder base in the stable development of animal husbandry, in conformity with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, all sovkhozes and kolkhozes will develop target programs for fodder production and will attach a specialized branch nature to that production. There will be an intensification of the work to increase the productivity of natural fodder-growing areas; and of using land with solonets soils. There will be an expansion of the sowings of alfalfa, soy beans, corn for grain and silage, and other crops. There will be an improvement in seed management and the agrotechnology of cultivating them, and an increase in the harvest yield and volumes of procurements of all types of high-grade fodder for satisfying the needs of socialized animal husbandry and the livestock that is personally owned by the public.

To guarantee the further increase in the capacities of the combined-fodder industry so that, by 1990, the production of combined fodders will be doubled and there will be a considerable improvement in their quality.

4. The Plenum requires the party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies and the administrators of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes to increase the rates of development of naimal husbandry, and to increase the number of head of socialist livestock and their rate of productivity. To wage a decisive struggle against animal deaths and the unproductive expenditure of animals, and to improve the work of reproducing the herd.

To achieve an increase in meat production. To accelerate the development of livestock management for meat production, sheep-raising, hog-raising, and poultry raising. To make more complete use of the opportunities afford by herd-type horse-raising and camel-raising, rabbit-raising, the subsidiary farms at enterprises and organizations, as well as the citizens' private plots. To increase the production of milk and to improve the rate to which the public is provided with this valuable food product. To develop more intensively fish-raising, apiculture, and the growing of fur-bearing animals.

To concentrate the efforts of administrators and specialists on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and the rural workers, in the organized carrying out of the wintering-over of the livestock and the effective use of fodders and the increase in the productivity of the animal farms.

5. Kazakh SSR Gosplan, the appropriate Kazakh SSR ministries and departments, the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, and the executive committees of the oblast, city, and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies are to improve the work of all enterprises and organizations engaged in the procurement, processing, storage, transporting, and sale of agricultural output. To develop direct ties on a broader scope. To guarantee the rate of preservation of all the output produced and its delivery to the customer.

The industrial enterprises that delivery equipment, mineral fertilizers, and other material-technical means to the rural areas are to fulfill the production-order plans promptly, and to improve the quality of the articles. There will be an improvement in the services provided to agriculture by enterprises of Goskomselkhoztekhnika and in the rate of provision with power, transportation, and communication.